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Change the World
By Mike Gold
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★★ 2 Star Edition

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SOVIET-CZECH TREATY SIGNED; TIDE TURNING IN KIEV BULGE

CIO in Finish Fight For Soldier Vote

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — The CIO busily mapped plans over the week-end for a finish fight to pass the Lucas-Green bill which was knifed by a coalition of poll tax Democrats and defeatist Republicans in the Senate.

In a letter to Rep. Eugene Worley of Texas, chairman of the House Elections Committee, who is sponsor of a House bill similar to the Lucas-Green measure, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan pledged the full support of the CIO in the fight for voting rights of the nation's service men and women.

Cowan said that CIO President Philip Murray has made this issue "a major item in the legislative program of the CIO."

"The spirit of democracy is too strong in this nation to permit any political group to attempt to advance its own interests by denying the voting rights of men who are dying in defense of democracy," Cowan said.

At the same time, it was announced that every member of the CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries is being mobilized to press Congress for passage of the Lucas-Green bill.

"Our members—the wives, mothers and sisters of CIO members—have a grave responsibility in maintaining democracy on the home front," Mrs. Stephenson said.

"Our husbands and sons and daughters have the job of fighting and dying for democracy. Congress should show its trust in them by giving them the right to vote, the keystone of the victory they are fighting for."

Representative Worley indicated interest over the week-end in a "compromise" proposal by Representative Robert Ramspeck, Georgia Democrat, which would permit a Federal commission to facilitate the voting of soldiers—but would leave up to the States whether or not they want to count the votes.

Labor circles here were gravely disturbed by this development.

In his letter to Worley, Cowan urged "that there be no wavering in the fight to permit America's service men and women to vote."

Have You Written To Congress Yet?

As the sweethearts of the men in the armed forces go to Washington for the soldiers vote bill, YOU can do your part.

You can help win the soldiers vote; you can aid all the vital win-the-war legislation. Here's how:

•

SOLDIERS VOTE—Write your Congressman and tell him to vote for a real Soldier Vote Bill. Also commend Representative Eugene Worley, chairman of the House Privileges and Elections Committee, for his stand for a genuine measure.

•

JUST TAXES—Tell Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that you favor an adequate tax measure, and that it must include heavy increases on corporate profits and on the higher income brackets. Tell him and your Congressman: "NO SALES TAX."

•

SUBSIDIES — Write Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and say that you want a NO vote on the bill to ban subsidies. Tell your Senators likewise.

•

POLL TAX REPEAL—Advise your Senators to roll up their sleeves and fight for Marcantonio Bill (H. R. 7) and to insist that it comes to a vote.

'Sweethearts' on Way to Capital for Soldier Vote

Pulling out from Penn Station at 6 A. M. this morning on a Washington-bound train, will be the American Youth for Democracy's "Sweethearts of Servicemen" delegation. Composed largely of young women, the New York delegation also boasts some fighting parents who are equally anxious to guarantee that their sons are not deprived of voting privileges.

National pressure will be brought to bear upon Congress, as the New York "Sweethearts" will be joining forces in Washington with delegations from Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Baltimore.

Trade unions and other organizations are backing up the AYD delegations with representatives of their own. It is expected that members of Local 65; the UE; State, County and Municipal Workers; and the IWO will participate in the Washington lobby.

Lauding the American Youth for Democracy's stand on the soldier-vote, Mrs. Josephine Timms, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications (CIO), remraked:

"The AYD is taking the initiative in regards to the soldier-vote, and by so doing, is making a real contribution to the American people. If our boys are good enough to fight, they are good enough to vote. And I know that we would get an intelligent vote from the soldiers, because they're on the battlefield and know what it's all about."

Barney Conal, representing the Greater New York CIO Industrial Council, said:

"The NY CIO Council is all for the AYD's delegation to Washington. We believe the lead they are taking will be followed up by a tremendous movement throughout the trade unions. We are writing all our members in the armed forces, letting them know what's going on. The labor movement has much to lose if the soldiers are denied their right to vote."

Nazi Losses Vast, Soviets Press On to Kirovgrad

LONDON, Dec. 12 (UP).—Soviet forces today are turning back the determined German counteroffensive in the Kiev salient, where front reports said the enemy was losing the equivalent of an armored division a day, while in the Ukraine a Red Army pincer drove inexorably about the industrial center and Nazi operational base of Kirovograd.

The tide of battle appeared to be turning in favor of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukraine Army, which was repulsing repeated attacks by massed German tanks and infantry south and southwest of Malin, 58 miles northwest of Kiev.

Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein, disregarding enormous losses, was sending his tanks into battle in columns numbering upwards of 100 machines apiece. Dispatches from the front west of Kiev said these armored units often were being blasted into steaming hulks of twisted steel when they were caught between the fire of their own supporting guns and the deadly barrage of Soviet artillery.

Moscow correspondents said it was difficult to estimate the number of German tank divisions in action in the Kiev salient, but emphasized that "the total must be exceptionally high, for the enemy is losing the equivalent of one Panzer division and apparently is prepared to continue to sustain such losses."

LOSE ONE DIVISION A DAY

Official Soviet communiques which often carry the notation that their tally of enemy losses is based on incomplete data, have not placed the German tank mortality as high as a division a day. According to best estimates, some 200 tanks and 11,000 men constitute a German Panzer division.

Even so, the German losses announced officially by Moscow for the Kiev salient battle have been staggering. Since last Monday, when Mannstein resumed his attacks near Chernyakhov, 32 miles southwest of Malin, Soviet communiques have reported 477 tanks, 155 other armored vehicles and many more than 7,000 men annihilated in the sector west of Kiev alone. (On two days, Moscow did not specify how many Germans were killed, but said the enemy manpower losses were heavy.)

In the Dnieper Bend, Gen. Ivan S. Konev's second Ukraine Army smashed toward Kirovograd from the east, north and southeast, closing in steadily on the city which, although outflanked, was expected to be defended bitterly by the Germans. If the Soviets are successful in bringing their pincer spearheads close to the city rapidly Kirovograd may be won in a short, sharp battle, military observers predicted. If they are held at a distance from the city, another "Melitopol siege" is possible. Significantly, Maj. Gen. Alexander Rodimstev and his troops, who were the saviors of Stalingrad, now are being employed against Kirovograd, where their expert experience in street fighting again may gain them fame, observers said.

Konev's southern wing was fighting for a series of villages situated on hills separated by deep ravines in which German artillery was sheltered. They were taking these points one by one in attacks from two and three directions.

Pact Covers Mutual Aid, Post-War Ties

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (UP). — The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia signed a treaty of mutual assistance today, covering the war and post-war periods, a treaty which was expected to be the first of a series designed by the Allied "Big Three" to provide a post-war security system for Europe.

Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav Molotov and Czechoslovak Minister to Moscow Zdenek Fierlinger signed the treaty.

It was understood that the treaty was of 20 years' duration, similar to the Soviet-British Treaty, and that it called for mutual assistance during and after the war, with provisions for joint action against any aggression or threatened aggression, in addition to political and economic collaboration.

Diplomatic reports said that the treaty is fully consistent with the spirit and letter of the declarations which resulted from the Foreign Ministers' Conference here and the Allied "Big Three" Conference at Tehran.

STALIN AT BENES DINNER

President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia had arrived here yesterday to witness the signing of the treaty. Benes was the guest at dinner last night of President Mikhail I. Kalinin. Guests included Marshal Joseph Stalin, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, who accompanied Stalin to the Tehran conference, and other high military and political leaders.

(The Moscow radio, heard by the United Press in London, called the signing an outstanding event. Moscow said that the text of the treaty would be published Tuesday.

(Moscow said that Benes, Stalin, Kalinin and Voroshilov witnessed the signing.)

Britain had long opposed the visit of Benes to Moscow, but a few weeks ago gave her consent and the treaty resulted. It was considered here that the treaty would strengthen European security against aggression after the war and also would prevent any attempt to form a "central European Federation" or any similar combination that might be turned into a sanitary cordon against the Soviet Union, like that after the last war.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PACT

FCC listeners gave the following announcement by radio Moscow on the treaty signing:

"During the recent period negotiations have been conducted between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic concerning the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war collaboration.

"These negotiations took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendly mutual understanding, and led to the signing of a treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Republic Dec. 12 in Moscow."

The statement said that among those who witnesses tde signing were Alexander Kornyychunk, Deputy Foreign Commissar, and Gen. Jan Kratochvil, Commander of Czechoslovak troops in the Soviet Union.

Hold Nazi Drive, Gen. Tito Orders

LONDON, Dec. 12 (UP).—Marshal Josip Brozovich (Tito), in a grim **Order of the Day**, called on his Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation today to prove itself "worthy of the Allies' confidence" as his troops fell back into the Yugoslav mountains under attacks by at least seven Nazi divisions and lost —after a 14-day battle—the important Sandjak town of Prijepolje.

[Associated Press stories in yesterday's papers said that the Yugoslav Partisans **"were occupying the attention of as many German divisions as the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy."**]

Revealing growing threat of annihilation of the Partisan armies, Marshal Tito said:

"The Germans have concentrated very strong forces against us and they are supported by Ustashi (Croat Fascists) Chetniks, Bulgarians and Albanian traitors. Fierce fighting is going on in the Sandjak, in Bosnia and Croatia. This is the second German attempt to destroy our army.

"The decisive hour has come to gather strength and frustrate the German attempts."

ORDER OF DAY

Tito's **Order of the Day**, addressed to all fighters, commanders and "political commissars," was broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio. Meanwhile, his daily communique told of growing Nazi successes.

Taking Prijepolje, on the Lim River, 23 miles east of Plevlje, capital of Sandjak, after 14 days fighting in a terrific tank attack the Germans pushed the Partisans deeper into the surrounding mountains, but at a cost of heavy casualties.

Inland from Spalato, hard-pressed Partisan units succeeded in reaching Duvno in Dalmatia, but a German offensive that has virtually cleared Yugoslav forces from the Dalmatian coast gained strength and was pushing back the Partisans' First Corps in the Imotski region, 38 miles east of Spalato.

War Food Chief Asks Quick Subsidy Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP).—Asserting that politics can wait but food cannot, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones tonight again appealed for early decisive Congressional action on the disputed subsidy issue so farmers may know where they stand.

In a statement supporting arguments he presented recently to the Senate Banking Committee, he sought to head off developing plans for postponement of a final decision in the Senate after the Christmas holidays.

"Food is not a political issue," he said. "It is a critical war material and I respect it as such. I appeal for an early decision. Then I hope we can unite in securing all-out production. Politics can wait. Food can't."

The committee has concluded public hearings on a house-approved ban which would nullify all food subsidies after Jan. 1. But it has reached no conclusions. Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., plans to propose tomorrow that the controversy be left unsettled until after holidays so members can renew contact with their constituencies and take advantage of any noticeable change of sentiment.

JONES INSISTENT

Jones was insistent, however, that the issue be decided now.

"We can't continue to fight for months while production waits and expect the full production that is so vital to the war effort," he said.

"The farmer needs to know now so that his production plans can be made.

"Extreme statements have been made on both sides and this has added to the confusion. There is nothing new about a subsidy. It is as old as the tarrif. Selective subsidies can be used to advantage, but their too general use might destroy the advantage . . ."

The subsidy fight has clouded the farmer's other needs, he said. They include machinery, repairs, feed, labor, seed and fertilizer.

See '45 Budget Of 95 Billion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP). — Barring unforseen developments, President Roosevelt will ask Congress for $95,000,000,000 for fiscal 1945 when he presents his annual budget message early next month.

Prospective war expenditures are expected to account for all but $5,000,000,000.

Fiscal officials who anticipate the decline believe the virtual completion of war construction by mid-1945 will save billions of dollars.

In his 1943 budget message, Mr. Roosevelt asked for approximately $109,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year — $100,000,000,000 for war purposes. Thus the projected $90,000,000,000 for war would be a $10,000,000,000 cutback.

Since the original January budget estimates, however, the Budget Bureau has lowered its sights twice. On Nov. 26 it announced a revised 1944 fiscal budget of $97,800,000,000 with war costs comprising $92,000,000,000 of the total.

The War and Navy Departments recently announced they had effected savings of about $18,000,000,000 for 1944 but this is a "paper" saving which is not reflected in the budget revision. The appropriations remain on tap for possible emergency purposes although the congressional economy bloc is talking about writing them off.

Calculating Treasury estimates of government revenue under existing tax law and including the probable yield the pending bill, a $95,000,000,000 budget would produce a 1945 fiscal year deficit of about $41,000,000,000. For the current year the deficit is estimated at about $57,000,000,000.

Yanks Hurl Back Sharp Nazi Lunge

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 12 (UP).—The Germans counter-attacked desperately and in vain today to oust the 5th Army from its newly won mountain rim dominating the Rome road through Mignano Gap and smashed or burned entire villages along the Adiatric as they fell back under the British 8th Army's hammer blows.

With Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops poised on the edge of a wide valley extending 30 miles toward the Eternal City, the Nazis were reported concentrating their counter-blows against the American right flank west of Filignano and in the Mt. Samoucro area north of Mignano.

Behind a rolling artillery and mortar barrage, the Germans attacked with infantry in waves against the American positions one mile west of Filignano, but were sent retreating with considerable losses and Yankee high ground positions captured last week remained intact.

The 8th Army pounded ahead slowly on the Adriatic front behind a swelling aero-artillery barrage. Richard D. McMillan, United Press correspondent, reported that German "scorched earth" devastation and Allied explosives had turned the area into a scene like France in 1918, with only stumps of trees and shells of houses remaining and fields covered with dead men and mules and splintered equipment.

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Dec. 12 (UP). —The First Red Army officers to see American and British forces in action in Europe today completed a six-day visit to the Fifth Army front as guests of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark who expressly invited them to his sector.

The visitors included Maj. Gen. A. P. Vasiliev, Maj. Gen. N. S. Solodovik, Col. L. I. Sudakov, Maj. P. G. Belobokov, and 1st Lt. M. V. Golubev.

Giant Fleet Guns Blasted Nauru

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 12 (UP).—Giant guns of battleships of the Pacific Fleet joined other warships and torpedo planes and dive bombers from carriers in the bombardment of the phosphate-rich Japanese-held island of Nauru Wednesday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Commander in Chief, announced today.

Tons upon tons of shells and bombs were hurled upon the tiny island, only about 8½ square miles in area, in one of the fiercest assaults to date within the ring of the Japanese Central Pacific defenses, Nimitz revealed in a communique. Large fires were started in the target area at the southern end.

Nine enemy planes, caught aground, were destroyed on the Nauru airdrome and a tenth was shot down when enemy planes made a futile attempt at interception.

Pole-Soviet Rally To Hear Senator

Senator James M. Tunnell of Delaware, will be one of the principal speakers at a meeting on "America's Stake in Polish - Soviet Collaboration,' to be held on Sunday, December 19, at Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd St., Manhattan, at 7:30 P. M. under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Other speakers at the meeting include: Professor Oscar Lange of the University of Chicago, formerly of the University of Cracow, the Rev. Father Stanislaw Orlemanski, famous Polish priest and founder of the Kosciousko League and vice-president Leo Krzycki of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Juljan Tuwin, prominent Polish poet; Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, who will preside at the meeting; and William S. Gailmor, radio commentator.

Danish Patriots Wreck Steel Plant

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 (UP).—Forty to fifty Danish patriots, armed with sub-machine guns, overpowered guards at the important Varde steel works in West Jutland Province today and planted time bombs which destroyed new power plants, two steel presses, a furnace and other installations, a Swedish dispatch from Copenhagen said tonight.

Subsidy Ban to Boom Prices, Mayor Warns

Unless government subsidies are continued, the price of bread and milk, among other necessities, will skyrocket, Mayor LaGuardia warned yesterday in his weekly radio talk over Station WNYC.

The subsidy bill, whose passage the Mayor urged, is before the Senate's Banking and Currency Committee, headed by Senator Robert Wagner of New York. Further hearings will be held this week.

Subsidies which pay farmers more for their milk without increasing the cost to the consumer runs out this month, the Mayor warned. If the subsidy is discontinued, he said, milk's price will rise.

"I shall resist any increase in the price of milk," he said, "and certainly we cannot pay any more for milk sold at stores."

The cost of bread, the Mayor added, would rise anywhere from one fourth to almost a half a cent a pound were subsidies to be discontinued on flour.

"That goes to show how important the subsidy is and why we hope that Congress will do nothing to prohibit subsidies on food."

Maintaining the cost of living as it is, he cautioned, depends on maintaining the President's program. Denials means prices will "go sky high" with resultant in-

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Bedford Rally Adopts Program

A program to alleviate conditions in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area was adopted at a mass meeting yesterday afteernoon in the First AME Zion Church, Tompkins Ave. and McDonough St., called under the auspices of the Brooklyn Inter-Racial Assembly.

Nearly 2,000 Negro and white residents of the area voted acceptance of the following program, as read to them by Bernard Reswick, chairman of the committee elected to draw up this "program for action."

1. The immediate opening of a Health Sub-Station with services, equipment and staff adequate to the needs of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.
2. A hospital which shall be non-discriminatory both as to staff and patients.
3. Adequate child care centers for working mothers.
4. Utilization of school buildings and playgrounds after school hours for community and recreation needs.
5. Full protection for consumer interests, including rights of tenants under rent control.
6. Improvement of existing housing conditions.
7. Provision for mortgage and repair loans without discrimination.
8. Increasing canteen and other

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Brazilians Join Allies Overseas

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 12 (UP).—An advance "reconnaissance" party of the first Brazilian Expeditionary Force in history has arrived here to prepare the way for large numbers of Brazilian air and ground force units which will be trained in North Africa to fight the Germans in Europe, it was announced today.

Gov. Bricker, GOP 'Don Quixote,' Tilts His Lance for 'Free Enterprise' Battle

By Mac Gordon

Ohio's Governor John W. Bricker is notoriously a colorless personality and a dull character.

His first official address as aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination was, however, a most vivid illustration of what War Production Board Chairman Charles E. Wilson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn warned against in their now-famous speeches against the forces of disunity last week.

Bricker's speech was delivered to the Pennsylvania Society of New York Saturday night. A few weeks ago, he announced he was Ohio's "favorite son" candidate for the GOP candidacy for chief executive. He has since threatened to enter other state primaries, as well.

Did this man, who aspires to be the next President of the United States, suggest ways and means whereby America's death struggle against the fascist Axis could be waged more effectively? Did he, as governor of one of the nation's greatest and most important industrial sttaes, pledge his full support to the nation's war leadership as that struggle approaches its climax.

A TORY'S OUTLOOK

He did not! In a war against world fascism, his venom was directed against the "absolutism" under which we in America have been living in the last ten years.

In this gigantic fight, which requires the total mobilization and centralization of all the nation's energies, Bricker concentrated his remarks on the "growth of power" in Washington.

He told newspapermen that he regarded the battle against federal "concentration of power" as the main issue of the 1944 campaign. This is a very lightly disguised way of saying that the main issue of the campaign is the battle against national war mobilization.

Bricker "warned" that "unless these policies (of concentration of Federal power) were reversed by the American people they will unmistakably lead this nation to national socialism."

Over at the National Republican Club nearby, Poll-tax Senator Lee W. (Pappy) O'Daniel was telling the Republicans that this "concentration of power" was leading the nation to Socialism and Communism.

Both presented the issue of the 1944 elections as the battle of "free enterprise."

At the recently-concluded National Association of Manufacturers congress last week, the issue facing the nation was presented alternately as that of "free enterprise"

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Moslems Hail De Gaulle Pledge of Full Citizenship

ALGIERS, Dec. 12 (UP).—Addressing a wildly cheering crowd of white-robed and turbaned Moslems at Constantine today, Gen. Charles De Gaulle committed the new France to a program of "complete rejuvenation" and proclaimed the full rights of French citizenship for Algerian Moslems.

It was considered highly significant that the leader of the French Committee for National Liberation chose the most restless city in North Africa for his pronouncement.

After announcing that the broad social reform for Algerian natives was effective at once, De Gaulle said that France had learned a bitter lesson from her sufferings.

"The return to our lazy pre-war habits, or our pre-war social regime, would be descending through swift stages to decadence," he said.

"The future France's institutions, economic activity, living conditions of children and relations with other peoples in the development of empire will prove a true rebirth of the nation."

De Gaulle paid tribute to the part being played by the French underground resistance movement, which, he said, was almost without weapons and constantly being hunted down, tortured and decimated, yet was redoubling its efforts to wreck the German war machine and to eliminate traitors.

The Algerian Moslems also were promised increased representation on local assemblies, more positions in administrative posts and improved living conditions.

"The fidelity of the Moslems has moved France deeply, and places her under an obligation to realize these reforms," De Gaulle said.

French observers expected De Gaulle's speech to allay the Moslem hard feelings aroused by the Lebanon crisis.

Blast a Road to Rome

Yank engineers shown dynamiting obstruction in Italy as they get set to rebuild a culvert that the retreating Nazis destroyed. OWI Radiophoto.

The Inside Story of Empire's Real Oligarchy

Mitsubishi--Death Rays From the 'Rising Sun'

By Israel Epstein

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

CHUNGKING, Dec. 12.—A group of Japanese war prisoners in China, some of whom were workers in industry before they put on uniforms, recently asked themselves the question that the whole Japanese people must ultimatly ask itself: "Who in Japan is benefitted by and who suffers from the war that Japan herself began?"

Under the leadership of the Japanese Anti-War League in China, of which many of them have become members, the prisoners began to answer this question from the facts of their own separate and collective experience.

Contrary to the loosely-held view that the Japanese militarists harnessed the capitalists forcibly to their ambitions and drove them against their will into the Pacific war, the prisoners assert positively that the war in China brought the great trusts and the war machine so close together that even before Pearl Harbor it became impossible to distinguish between their interests.

In yesterdays WORKER, we began the story of what's been happening inside Japan. It comes from the ALLIED LABOR NEWS correspondent in Chungking, and is based on the minutes of a study group organized in China by Japanese prisoners of war. In subsequent articles this week, we'll give further details of how the warlords have tried to crush Japanese labor, and the first signs of Japanese labor's revival.

At that time all economy was already geared to war and shortages in the supply of both raw materials and power were putting small industries out of business wholesale. Many small factories were put up for sale but for a long period there was no one to buy them. Then the great Japanese trusts, Mitsui and Mitsubishi, came into the field.

GET LION'S SHARE

Mitsui had engaged chiefly in trade, including huge purchases of scrap and oil from America. Now it turned to heavy industry. Mitsubishi also converted its activities to the needs of war. Both began to buy up the bankrupt factories right and left at rock bottom prices. They became convinced that the military adventures they had once feared created a never-to-be-repeated opportunity for increasing their already powerful throttle-hold on Japanese industry.

At first the trusts paid for their purchases in cash, but the very high total of the sums changing hands began to threaten the country with inflation. It was then that the militarist - dominated government made its greatest gift to Japanese finance capital. Under the "Law Regulating the Application of Capital," passed by the 83rd session of the Japanese Diet, **sellers of factories are compelled to accept payment not in money but in shares of the buyer concern.**

More than this, owners of inactive factories are now compelled to sell whether they want to or not. A second measure, "The Adjustment of Enterprises Law," gives the government the right to **take over all such factories and distribute their plants to the heavy industries.**

Thus, under the guise of government policy, a few great trusts have acquired ownership of practically all the functioning industry in Japan. To them too has gone the lion's share of the great resources captured by the Japanese forces in 1941-42.

The political result is that Japanese finance capital and the Japanese militarists have been welded into an indissoluble bloc committed to Japan's war of aggression. The Diet and the Japanese form of constitutional government, whose only function, in any case, was to iron out differences among various sections of the ruling groups, have become superfluous.

Japanese fascism, which has steadily usurped power in the country since the invasion of China's Manchurian provinces in 1931, has at last achieved final consolidation.

In the initial spurt of expansion of Japanese war industry after 1937, a shortage of labor was very quickly felt. Even absorption of workers from smaller plants and workshops did not provide enough hands, and small merchants, clerks and white collar workers were also forced into war industry. In this first phase wages were allowed to rise and competition among war plants for the limited supply of labor sent them even higher.

It was only later that the workers discovered that this brief phase was only the bait to lure them into the most abject slavery that even the sweated labor of Japan has ever known. Deprived of any means of defense by the previous smashing of the trade unions—with which we shall deal in another article—the workers could not hope successfully to escape from this trap from which only the military defeat of Japan will free them.

U.S., Soviets Give One-Two Punch to Puppets

Mowrer Out of Step on Tehran

By Joseph Starobin

It was just about ten years ago that one of America's most promising foreign correspondents was getting kicked out of Germany. The Third Reich had become too small a place for Paul Goebbels and this member of a prominent Chicago family which had produced several important newspapermen. This particular man had written one of the earliest and best books on fascism. I remember the stir it created back in college. You had to wait for it at the library. The copy you might look at in the reading room had been thumbed over, in some places underlined.

The book was "Germany Puts the Clock Back." Its author was Edgar Ansel Mowrer. The same who is currently making a fool of himself in the New York Post.

That's a charitable phrase, maybe too much so when you consider what Mowrer had to say in his first comment last Tuesday on the meetings of the President, Stalin and Churchill.

He starts out flatly, without batting a comma that unless more details are forthcoming pronto, the Tehran compacts are a "bitter disappointment." Oh, of course, a number of incidental matters were settled . . . the pledge to destroy the German armies . . . recognition of three power responsibility for war and peace . . . banishing war for generations.

But "political questions," he says were scantily treated. For the profound Mr. Mowrer, none of the above matters are substantial or political enough. Why nothing specific on Germany? a conflict of views, perhaps? Why this silence about Poland? or the open dissension between King Peter and the "Russia-backed Josip Broz"? What's this phrase: "family of democratic nations," supplanting the United Nations, and therefore implying that four or five big powers are going to run the world?

And with incredible haughtiness, Mowrer says that "unless President Roosevelt outlines his foreign policy fully and frankly in the near future, he can expect little support for it!"

Then comes the conclusion. Tehran, it seems was full of a new vocabulary, perhaps Stalin and his associates drafted it. Jumping from the "perhaps" to the proven fact, Mowrer says the declaration is "Russian in form, Kremlinesque in phraseology and Oriental in obscurity." He finishes this masterpiece with peremptory advice to Roosevelt and Churchill to come back home and explain how they got rooked by sharp dealers in Persia.

* * *

I confess that I immediately reread the Tehran communique, and every word struck me as faintly reminiscent of the English language. Even the words "scope and timing" I found after some search in Webster's dictionary.

How does a correspondent of so cosmopolitan a background as Mowrer dare to use the word "Russian," as a term of derision?

What is the conception of international cooperation that enables him to toss out the adjective "Oriental" as though it were something nasty?

A LITTLE HUMILITY

What do you prove if you say something is Oriental? or Russian? **And how can you tell that a declaration to which the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom have signed their names, was written by Mr. Stalin?**

Does it make sense for Americans; does it conform to their common interests with all other peoples; is it an advance, or a retreat? It was Mowrer's responsibility to himself and his audience to answer these questions with a little humility.

Maybe the fact that German armies for the first time in this war will face a two-front assault is more important at this moment than an appeal to the German people.

The whole idea that Tehran would produce such an appeal came, after all, from the German radio, which did not know what would happen at Tehran but had to invent something for the day's headlines.

Why should Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill cater to rumors built up by a press that borrows from Goebbels; which complains about how badly it was treated by the conference publicity men but says not a word on how badly it treated its own reading public for days before the conference took place?

ANTI-BIG POWERS

And what is this claptrap about the small nations? Mowrer was in Geneva many times, in that white edifice up on the hill overlooking the Swiss city. How often in his recollection were the alleged equal rights of small countries exploited to prevent the unity of the big powers, which alone could have spared the small nations the terror of this war?

Didn't the pre-war years prove that unless the great nations got together, there would be no security for anyone? Then why this insidious suggestion of big powers running the world, as though the small countries could possibly do so without the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union?

* * *

I don't think I am betraying confidences to recall a pleasant Sunday morning in a fine house in Georgetown, in the outskirts of the capital. Mr. Mowrer was a busy man those days in the spring of 1941. Col. Donovan, for whom he was working in addition to the Chicago **Daily News**, had just returned from the Balkans. Mowrer was generous enough to give me some of his time . . . great white-plastered walls, as I remember . . . a grand piano, shrubs in the courtyard . . . chocolates on the table . . . a suggestion of children's laughter from the upper story.

What I came away with was the impression of a brilliant talker, paradoxical, epigrammatic, a shock of graying hair bobbing over a fine forehead—but without the slightest humility about important things.

The Russians? — a brave people like the Yugoslavs. But would they fight? Not any better. The German armies, they were "terrific" when Mowrer saw them entering Paris. They would cut through the Ukraine like a knife. I could not agree. But Mr. Mowrer was dead sure, dead sure that the Soviet Union was finished and done for and rather maliciously sardonic about it to the bargain.

That was a long time ago. Far it be it from me to hold even an experienced and worldly foreign correspondent to his estimate of the Soviet Union in the spring of 1941. But if they carry over into the winter of 1943—that's another matter.

I don't believe in battling with our liberal friends from day to day. Neither liberal-baiting nor red-baiting gets any of us anywhere. **But it is high time for a man whose career is in the liberal tradition to be a little less arrogant to his own readers, if he can't be just a bit more humble in the face of what Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill did two weeks ago in Tehran.**

Horthy Sings New Tune to Save Neck

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (ICN).—The ruling Horthy and Kallay clique in Hungary is eager to get out of the mire into which it was led by the "alliance" with Hitler Germany.

The Budapest press is hypocritically trying to assure public opinion of the Allied countries that "peace-loving" Hungary is not at all implicated in the crimes of the Hitlerite brigands. In an effort to convince the Allied countries that Hungary has a parliamentary and democratic regime, the Budapest ministers, including Kallay, are delivering sugary speeches in parliament.

The ingratiating spirit of the anti-Hitlerite coalition permeates also the activities of the Budapest diplomats in neutral countries. The Hungarian Embassy in Sweden is circulating literature designed to prove that Hungary, an occupied country, is awaiting "liberation" by the Allies, and similar pleasantries along that line.

On the other hand the Hungarian rulers are inventing "historic" foundations for their claims to the territory of the neighboring states seized with Hitler's aid, hoping to retain them also after the collapse of Hitler's "New Order."

MONUMENT FOR HEROES

At a ceremony unveiling a monument to the "Heroes of War" in Hust (Carpathian Ukraine), on Nov. 6, Prime Minister Nicolas de Kallay professed love for the Carpathian Ukrainians, assuring his audience that there is a community of historical destiny and of interest between Hungary and the Carpathian Ukraine.

What "community of interests" was Kallay referring to? The "community of interests" between the executioner and the victim?

For ages the Hungarian landlords oppressed the Carpathian Ukrainians, strangling their freedom and independence. As a result of their rule the Carpathian Ukraine was reduced to the most impoverished and backward country in central and southeastern Europe.

The Hungarian executioners forcibly Magyarized the Ukrainian schools, suppressed every manifestation of the national consciousness and culture of defenseless people, forcibly torn from their neighboring Slav brothers.

RULING CLIQUE

After 12 years of existence as part of the Czechoslovak Republic, the Carpathian Ukraine was again forcibly seized by the Hungarian marauders during the Munich division of Czechoslovakia.

It is a common secret that the Carpathian Ukrainians are sharply opposed to their country's occupation by Hungary, but were powerless to resist the Hungarian usurpers who were backed by Hitler Germany and the Poland of Beck.

Kallay's sally is a feeler sent out by the Hungarian ruling clique. Kally is feeling the ground, for a way out of the Hitlerite bloc, but is calculating on amnesty and on securing for Hungary what she plundered.

They are pitiful attempts. The Hitlerite "New Order" will be destroyed and the people of Europe, including the people of Carpathian Ukraine, will be freed from the fascist invaders.

Asks Ban Lifted On Greetings To Soldiers

A plea to the War Department and the Federal Communications commission to step in to see that boys in the fighting service can get holiday greetings from their families went out yesterday from the union men and women who get the messages through.

A Dec. 6 order cancelled the special 60-cent fixed rate telegraphic service whereby soldiers and their families could communicate. For the holiday season, a one-way service at the same rates was substituted which permits only the soldiers and sailors abroad to send messages home but doesn't reciprocate for the families and friends. At the same time, the sky's the limit for people who want to send greetings at the much higher regular rates.

H. V. Trautman, president of Local 10, American Communications Association, CIO, whose members get the messages through, says the new system is "unjust and discriminatory."

He noted that it permits the person with the money to send his message but the person without a full purse is prevented from doing it. At the same time, the telegraph companies stand to make a pretty profit from the relatives and friends of soldiers. At the same time, the war burden on the wires is in no way eased.

Under the new arrangement, it now costs $6 to send awo messages which would have cost $1.20 on the fixed-text plan.

Local 10 adopted a resolution asking the War Department and the FCC to intervene and Mr. Trautman is taking the matter up with authorities.

Brandt Leaves For U. S. Army

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—A group of close friends, including trade union leaders, bid farewell last week to Joseph Brandt, until recently State Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, at the Union Terminal here as he left for service in the United States Army.

Finland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria Get Warnings

Cordell Hull's warning to the Hitler satellites that they had better get out of the war fast or face the fate of Germany coincided Saturday night with more bombardments of Sofia, Bulgaria's capital.

Turkish reports yesterday said that the Bulgarian premier, Dobrir Boshilov, had resigned, together with his foreign minister, Georgi Shishmanoff, and the interior minister, Mihailoff, after a debate in the Bulgarian Parliament in which Democratic leaders demanded a government that would not allow Bulgaria to become Hitler's battleground.

Cordell Hull

Hull's statement was addressed only to Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania—and did not mention Finland. But Moscow's radio yesterday echoed Hull's warning to the satellites, and included Finland among them.

In connection with the renewed pressure on the satellites, obviously resulting from Tehran conference decisions, we give brief items that recently appeared in **War and the Workingclass**, the Soviet trade union paper, on the situation within Hungary and Finland.

Clark Escorts Arnold to Front

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Dec. 11 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 5th Army, today escorted Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, on a tour of the front, at one time reaching a point where German shells were falling 100 yards away.

Other members in the party included Air Force Col. Emmett O'Donnell, a member of Arnold's staff, and Maj. Henry H. Arnold, Jr.

Racial Tolerance Rally at Williamsburg

A meeting on Racial Tolerance in the Williamsburg Housing Project, 228 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, tonight (Monday) will hear the following speakers: Congressman Joseph L. Pfeiffer, City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and Di Giovanni, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, Rev. Thomas S. Harten, and Rabbi D. Burack.

'Reckoning Day' for Fascist Finns Near

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 12.—Describing the political situation in Finland as "growing tenser with every passing day," Nikolai Alexeyev, leading Soviet labor journalist, warns this week in an article published in **Trud**, central trade union organ, that "when the day of reckoning comes—and it is not far off—not only the present Finnish rulers but also their agents among the union leaders will be called to account for their criminal anti-labor policy and betrayal of the interests of the Finnish people."

Over eight per cent of Finland's population of 3,887,000 has been killed "at the fighting front alone" and "real wages amount to hardly 50 per cent of the figure before the war," Alexeyev reveals.

"The Federation of Finnish Trade Unions recently held their convention," he writes. "The speeches of the officers of the trade unions, and the convention resolution, reflect the alarm of the ruling circles of Finland at the growing discontent of the people. In their efforts to veil their aggressive designs, the ruling circles have been persistently trying to impress on the Finns that they are waging a 'defensive' war. The leaders of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and of the trade unions have been conducting their propaganda toward the same end.

RULING CLIQUE AFRAID

"The growing discontent of the people with the protracted war, and their desire for peace, found expression in the recent speech by Vartanean, National Democratic member of the Diet, who said: 'Our country has landed in a situation from which it is indeed hard to find a way out.'

"Taking issue with the Finnish Central Information Bureau for its 'one-sided' interpretation of events, Vartanen went on to say, **'Owing to this, it is only now that the Finns are beginning to understand the real relation of forces on the eastern front. The Diet should raise the question of whether the present government is capable of leading the nation out of its present blind alley.'**

BETRAYAL OF WORKERS

"Now what is the stand taken by the Finnish Federation of Trade Unions on the government's foreign policy?" Alexeyev asks.

"Acting in the interests of the ruling circles, the union leaders called the convention with the aim of demonstrating that Finland, which has actually become a Hitler province, has still preserved democracy, that its trade unions enjoy full fredom and that the foreign policies of the Finnish government express the sentiments and will of the people.

"One resolution passed by the convention declares that **'our confidence in the conduct of the country's foreign policy remains unshaken' and that 'to continue this war, which is so hard and painful, it is necessary to rally all our strength and courage.'"**

The Finnish trade union leaders "reached their limit of hypocrisy and cynicism" in their messages to the labor movements of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, Alexeyev concludes.

"While stressing that the Finnish unions enjoy complete freedom of action and meet with no obstacles on the part of the government, these servitors of Hitler pass over in complete silence the fact that the German butchers have crushed the trade unions in Norway, Denmark and all other occupied countries," he says.

"All the resolutions of the convention represent an attempt on the part of the trade union leaders to pose as the champions of the workers' interests. The convention, as conceived by its organizers and stage managers, was to serve as a lightning rod against the accumulated ferment and discontent among the workers.

"Evidence of this growing ferment is to be found in the conflicts and walkouts at factories, which have become frequent, despite the ban on strikes and severe government reprisals. In a leaflet published by the central council of the Federation, it is pointed out that 'in the past two years union locals have presented to manufacturers about 1,500 demands for wage increases involving 180,000 workers.'"

Partisans in Italy Active

GENEVA, Dec. 12 (ICN).—So bold are the Partisans in Lombardy and Piedmont that they even attack German fascist army units, according to information from Italy.

Sabotage is increasing in both town and country.

Besides, hiding in the mountains of Lombardy are thousands of well-armed anti-fascists who make frequent sorties down into the valleys and attack the occupation forces.

In view of the existing situation the German command declared a state of emergency throughout Lombardy. Curfew is enforced after 8 P. M. Passengers arriving after 8 P. M. must not leave the railway stations under threat of shooting.

Industrial activity is paralyzed. The majority of the workers refuse to work. The number of deserters are constantly growing, in particular among the young people who are joining the guerrillas.

Post-War Must End Medicine Cartel—Wallace

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 12.—The coming peace must destroy for all time international monopolies which limit the availability of vital medicines needed to fight disease, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared in a talk at the University of North Carolina last night.

Atabrine, the synthetic substitute for quinine in the treatment of malaria, is distributed by American manufacturers under a license from I. G. Farben, the German chemical trust, he said, and six months after the war that license may be terminated.

"We owe it to our people to see that these manufacturers are permitted to produce after the war," said the Vice-President.

"It is part of our task in winning the peace to see that neither quinine nor atabrine nor any future remedy for maleria is again restricted by cartel control. We must not allow special privilege to stand in the way for the struggle against disease."

Fort Scored 1st Victory at Azores

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An RAF Coastal Command Flying Fortress scored the first victory for the Azores Islands anti-submarine patrol within two weeks after the Allies began operating from the Portuguese Islands, the Air Ministry news service announced tonight.

The Fortress sighted a surfaced U-boat and attacked with depth charges and machine guns. The submarine appeared to disintegrate and wreckage, thick oil and survivors were seen on the water.

Nazis Sink 2nd Colombian Ship

CARTEGENA, Colombia, Dec. 12 (UP). — The 120-ton Colombian ship "Simon Bolivar" which sailed last Monday from Colon with 60 passengers and 23 crewmen aboard, is overdue and is presumed to have been sunk by Axis submarines, it was announced today.

An Axis U-boat several weeks ago sank the 60-ton Colombian schooner Ruby, precipitating Colombia's declaration of a state of belligerancy against Germany.

From Cooper Union Rally To Bari--Message of Unity

The first convention of Italian Anti-Fascist Parties, which will be held next Monday, Dec. 20, in Bari, Italy, will receive formal greetings from the Cooper Union Rally for a Free Italy to be held here the preceding day.

The Cooper Union Rally, held at 2:00 P.M. Sunday, Dec. 19, will be under the auspices of the progressive Italian-American newspaper, **L'Unita del Popolo.**

The all-party anti-fascist convention in Italy will include representatives from the Committees of Liberation in Sicily, Sardinia and Naples, and the Committee of the Italian National Front operating underground in Nazi-occupied Italy.

Meeting here to urge the application of the Moscow Conference Seven-Point Democratic Program for Italy and the return of anti-fascist Italian exiles to their native land, Italian-Americans of New York City will plan concrete action for all possible assistance to the Italian people.

Main speakers at Cooper Union will be Earl Browder, general secretary of the American Communist Party, and Emile Bure, Free French patriot and former editor of **L'Oeuvre** in Paris.

Other speakers will include Giuseppe Berti, editor of **L'Unita del Popolo**; Professor Ambrogio Donini, former professor at the University of Rome and foreign editor of **L'Unita**, and representatives of the Yugoslav and Greek groups in America.

Tickets for this historic meeting are on sale at the office of **L'Unita del Popolo**, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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N.J. Grange Rejects Anti-Subsidy Stand

Rank-File Spurn Nat'l 'Farm Bloc' Inflation Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 12.—Evidence of the growing cleavage between the reactionary Farm Bloc spokesmen of the National Grange, and the rank and file Grange farmers and local state leaders, was seen here this week at the New Jersey State Grange Convention when a scheduled resolution opposing subsidies was killed in the resolutions committee with the brief announcement: "The Committee took no direct action on agricultural subsidies."

This repudiation of the National Grange anti-subsidy campaign reflected the sentiments expressed by many of the 500 delegates here who represent some 20,000 New Jersey farmers. Some of them actively support the President's subsidy program; many, though confused, are unwilling to come out flatly against the Administration measure.

The unexpected killing of the anti-subsidy resolution came after Democratic Congressman Wene made a middle of the road speech earlier in the week, saying he had voted against subsidies last year, and for them this year, and suggested the Grange await developments and not take action at this time.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 12.—Enthusiasm for the Tehran Conference and for President Roosevelt was expressed by David H. Agans, New Jersey Master of the Grange and former State Senator.

Agans' views were typical of many of farmers interviewed by this correspondent on the Steel Pier where some 30 delegates representing the 20,000 New Jersey members of the Grange are holding their annual convention.

"We have to unite with Great Britain and the Soviet Union to win this war and prevent another one," said Agans. "The unity of the United Nations is important for all farmers. President Roosevelt is doing a wonderful job. As for subsidies, I am not against them in principle, only the way they are being administered."

Agans also advocated unity between farmers and labor, and spoke of the misunderstanding that seem to exist on both sides. In discussing the new proposed State constitution, he said he would like to see a committee set up to make recommendations composed of labor, farmers, and business men.

MUCH MISUNDERSTANDING

Considerable confusion exists among many of the rank and file farmers. Many of them echo the opinions of the reactionary farm bloc national leadership of the Grange, but Agans' views are shared by many of them and are in marked contrast to the stereotyped anti-administration statements being issued by Amos Kirby, ex-newspaper man, who heads the publicity committee.

Many of the farmers are proud of the fact that Wallace and Roosevelt are members of the Grange. Most of them have never had any contact with the progressive program of organized labor and seem to have become pawns of big business largely by default.

Meeting the same week as the New Jersey CIO drove home the conclusion that an organized unity drive led by labor, with a program to help the farmer with his problems, could win many of them for a pro-Roosevelt victory in 1944.

Donini to Talk in Bronx Tomorrow on 'NewItaly'

Professor Ambrogio Donini will speak on "A New Italy," on Tuesday, Dec. 14 at the Guiseppe Verdi Lodge at 592 E. 183rd St., Bronx. Admission is free. Sponsored by the Communist Party of the 7th A. D. Bronx. Professor Donini is foreign editor of L'Unita Del Popolo and is the guest speaker that evening.

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They Open New City Music Center

Artur Rodzinski, Mayor LaGuardia and Lawrence Tibbet (left to right) get together in jovial and musical mood at the opening of the new City Music Center, Saturday night. Rodzinski conducted the Philharmonic Symphony and Tibbet sang, while the Mayor envisaged a successful future to the people's citadel of art, music, dance and theatre.
—The Worker Photo

Nelson Spurns In-Feeding Plan

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Food on the job for all war industry workers loomed as a distinct possibility as Donald Nelson, War Production Board chairman, stepped into the picture:

"I call on the managements of war industries to arrange to provide or improve in-plant feeding facilities if adequate provision does not already exist to care for the needs of their workers."

It has taken a long time for government agencies to wake up to the close connection between nutritious food and production on the job, but concrete steps to set up in-plant feeding facilities for all war industry workers are being planned.

The WPB is making available sufficient supplies, facilities and services to plants so they may establish the necessary canteens and cafeterias.

"So many wives have joined the force of war workers that it is increasingly difficult for workers to rely on the old-fashioned lunch box or dinner pail," Nelson declared.

NUTRITIOUS MEALS

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, CIO, has offered a suggestion which would supplement in-plant feeding and relieve women workers of the burden of preparing the evening meal.

Community kitchens and restaurants where workers will be able to pick up cooked, hot meals to take home or else have the whole family eat right at the restaurant for a very moderate price.

Labor - management committee have long urged in-plant feeding programs as one of the most necessary steps to combat fatigue and minimize absenteeism. Through the effort of such committees, thousands of facilities have been established in war plants.

To the Office of Labor Production has fallen the task of determining the need for industrial feeding in individual plants, to work with managements in such plants and enlist the practical help of labor groups to secure the maximum benefits from the feeding programs.

A Dream Comes True In New York City...

By David Platt

A dream came true last Saturday night when New York City's own center of Music and Drama came into being at the old Mecca Temple on West 55th St. before a thrilled, capacity crowd of 2,800 music and theatre lovers.

To the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, its conductor Artur Rodzinski and Lawrence Tibbett, soloist, fell the honors of ushering in what well may be a brilliant new epoch in the artistic life of this great metropolis.

The new people's center is a magnificent theatre—red plush, seats, a blue-gray backdrop on the stage, superb acoustics, popular prices. Mayor LaGuardia in his dedicatory address said the purpose of the City Center is to enable hundreds of thousands of people each year to hear the best at prices they can afford, and to give American artists an opportunity of "performing and establishing their artistic merit."

ART FOR THE PEOPLE

The opening night was devoted to the music of Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Gershwin. Tonight—Monday night—the Gertrude Lawrence play "Susan and God" will start a week's run at a $1.65 top. Sidney Kingsley's prize - winning historical play "The Patriots" will be presented for one week beginning December 20 with Walter Hampden as Jefferson. On December 29th, the National CIO sponsored musical revue "Marching With Johnny" will take over the stage of the people's center for eight weeks.

Grand opera within the reach of every pocketbook will make its bow for one week on February 20, 1944 with a repertory selected from Tosca, Carmen, Martha, Traviata, Rigoletto, Mignon, Manon, Aida and Falstaff. George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" will take over on February 28 for six weeks to be followed in the spring by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. And that dear friends is only the beginning.

Yes, New York is to be congratulated for starting something that is bound to spread to every city in America. And congratulations are pouring in on the Board of Directors from all sides. The Board members are Joseph Curran, William Feinberg, Lillian Gish, Fiorello La Guardia, Newbold Morris, Jacob Potofsky, Elmer Rice, Gerald F. Warburg, Joseph McGoldrick, Morton Baum, Howard Cullman, Mrs. Lytle Hull, Macklin Marrow, Robert Edmund Jones and others representing every strata of New York society.

LABOR BACK PROJECT

The project has the full support of organized labor in New York and marks a real milestone in our city's progress, declares Jacob S. Potofsky general secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

It's a symbol and a direction for the future, says Morton Gould . . . "an opportunity not only for our performers but for our native creators of the art to project new ideas and to feel that they have the place and the audience for reception of these ideas."

Moss Hart author of "Winged Victory" expresses and hopes that "it may be the forerunner of a state and nation-wide series of civic centers modeled after this one so that all the arts may become a daily part in the lives of the American people."

Yes, a dream came true last Saturday night. . . .

CIO Textile Workers Ask 10¢ Increase

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — Two hundred delegates from 13 states attended a Textile Workers of America, CIO, conference here yesterday and heard Emil Rieve, president, call for a 10-cent an hour wage increase and a 60 cent an hour minimum wage in the cotton-rayon industry. Other textile branches will confer next Saturday at Worcester, Mass., on wage demands, Rieve said. The union's program is based on revision of the Little Steel formula to provide pay increases to meet stepped-up living costs. North-South wage differentials would be wiped out, under the union plan.

New Jersey Communists Call for Immediate Freedom of Longo

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Dec. 12.—John R. Longo, victim of Mayor Hague-Governor Edison feud, who has been sentenced to a prison term, should be given his freedom as a matter of simple justice and in the interests of national unity, a statement from the Communist Party of New Jersey declares.

Longo's sentence to a jail term of from 18 months to three years in State prison on a charge of fraudulently altering his voting record from Republican to Democratic has attracted national attention. He is now out on bail pending appeal.

"The people of New Jersey are gravely concerned with the outcome of this case," says the Communist statement. "They are deeply convinced of Longo's innocence. However, it must be stated at the outset that not everyone who is today concerning himself in the case is interested either in reversing the verdict or promoting national unity. The forces of outright defeatism hope to exploit the Longo case to further their aims of undermining national unity, to discredit the President and to split the coalition standing for a quick victory and a better world.

On the other hand, there are others who, looking at the 1944 Presidential elections, are mainly interested in feeding the partisan political prejudices of some of the people in our state. In the latter category are to be found such newspapers as the Newark Evening News."

"The facts in the case are fairly well known," Jersey Communists has been committed." "The evidence arrayed against Longo is flimsy," says the statement. He was convicted mainly on the testimony of Owen Grundy who himself pleaded guilty to complicity in the alleged alteration and became the State's witness. Grundy, placed in the custody of Hudson County Prosecutor, O'Regan, has not yet been sentenced and in fact at this moment has disappeared.

VICTIM OF PARTISAN FEUD

Taken together with the fact that the severe sentence imposed is almost unheard of for cases of this kind, the inescapable conclusion must be drawn that Longo has become the victim of a partisan political feud between Mayor Frank Hague and Governor Charles A. Edison. This conclusion is strengthened by the implied charge that Longo allegedly altered his voting record to get an appointment as deputy county clerk through Edison's intercession.

"Simple justice demands that Longo be given his freedom. This will at the same time serve best the cause of national unity, the anti-fascist unity within the Democratic Party and the unity of all win-the-war forces backing the President."

Communists call for action by Mayor Hague. "Mayor Hague must be made to recognize that any other course will hamper, not advance the cause of national unity behind the President," they say. "Since it is clear that the influence of Mayor Hague is to be seen in the Longo conviction all pro-Roosevelt forces in the Democratic Party must be strengthened for the 1944 Presidential elections.

"It is important in this connection that Longo understand who the people are who are really and genuinely concerned with his freedom. He must be wary of those who want to use his case only for purposes of national disruption and in the final analysis sacrifice even his own personal interests.

"Labor and the people, in pressing for the freedom of Longo, are motivated by a single-minded adherence to the best interests of national unity—the best interests of the nation."

Mayor to Swear In Quill Fri. at CIO Victory Ball

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia will give the oath of office to Councilman-elect Michael J. Quill before an audience of several thousand labor union members and city officials at the CIO Victory Ball at the Hotel Commodore Friday evening, Dec. 17.

The swearing-in-ceremony will be the highlight of a night of festivities marking the success of CIO and other labor and progressive forces in the recent councilmanic elections. Quill, CIO's No. 1 candidate in the November elections, ran as an independent candidate in the Bronx and led all other candidates in the Bronx.

Quill will be guest of honor at the CIO Victory Ball — a banquet dinner-dance and entertainment. Stars of the stage and radio will be presented. Music will be furnished by Joe Moss and his orchestra.

A long list of city officials, headed by the Mayor and Councilmanic President Newbold Morris will be present to join with the CIO in the festivities.

The ball is being sponsored by the Greater New York CIO Council, headed by Joseph Curran and a list of honorary sponsors which includes every important national and New York CIO union.

Among the honorary sponsors are Allan Haywood, national CIO director; Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO; Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Julius Emspak, international secretary of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers; Lewis Merrill, president, United Office & Professional Workers; Lewis James, United Automobile Workers; Ferdinand Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union; Joseph Selly, president, American Communications Association; Joseph Kelly, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Also Harold Garno, State CIO Secretary; Saul Mills, Greater New York CIO Secretary; Pete Mosele, CIO Regional Director and United Steelworkers of America; Jack Altman and Arthur Osman, United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees; Lewis A. Berne, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians; Adolph Rosenbaum, Barbers & Beauticians; Max Perlow, United Furniture Workers; Irving Potash and Sam Burt, New York Furriers Union; Roy Whitman, Industrial Insurance Agents, and Douglas L. MacMahon, Transport Workers Union.

See Child Care Aid For Phila. Schools

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—With the School Board expected to announce a decision shortly on whether it will take over the operation of child care centers, parents are being asked by some of the local school principals to speak up on the question which is keeping so many women from war work.

The principal of one of the West Philadelphia schools, for example, is writing to parents:

"If a Child Care Center should be opened somewhere in this neighborhood, would you care to have them take care of your child?"

Indicating a charge of from $2 to $2.50 a week, the letters point out that the opening of the centers is not yet assured, and that they are being sent to find out whether parents would be interested.

"This is a unique opportunity," said Mrs. Narins, secretary of the Citizens Committee on the Care of Children in War Time, which has been asking for School control of an enlarged program instead of the 11 OCD operated centers now caring for only 500 children.

A recent survey showed that 143,000 Philadelphia women could be recruited for war jobs, but were being held back mainly because of child care problems.

Develop 'Rubber' Skin for Maimed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 12 (UP).—A young, bespectacled doctor of philosophy, Capt. Carl D. Clark, Baltimore, Md., reported today that he and a staff of highly-trained technicians have evolved a process of replacing with skin-like rubber parts of the human body destroyed or maimed in battle.

The technical name for the substance which is used to augment the usual processes of plastic surgery is "prosthese."

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Gov. Bricker Enters 'Free Enterprise' Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

against socialism and fascism, both represented by the Roosevelt Administration.

Under cover of this false issue, the Hooverite Republicans and all other defeatists and foes of the President attempt to win mass opposition to each specific government measure of war mobilization. Every such measure is of necessity one of federal planning and control, and therefore is vulnerable to this mode of attack.

The issue is, of course, a trumped up one. Neither before the war nor during it has the Roosevelt Administration challenged "fre enterprise."

The issue has a twofold purpose. Not only does it serve as a cover for disrupters of the war economy, but it is a handle for reaction in its fight against higher profits taxes to pay for the war, as well as against labor's recognized rights.

ATTACK LABOR RIGHTS

Increase in profits and high income taxes are called "confiscatory" which the "socialistic New Deal" is levelling for the purpose of "expropriating" capital and preventing its "free flow." Labor's rights are attacked as an effort to "hamper" and "restrict" the "freedom" of capital.

A prime example of this "free enterprise versus socialism" technique was Bricker's citing of increases in federal employment during the past few years to "prove" the enlargement of bureaucracy. The number of civilian federal employes since 1933 increased more than five times in the last ten years, Bricker said.

What he conveniently omitted to mention was that huge numbers of these civilian employes are employed in government arsenals and shipyards. They weren't so employed in 1933. Apparently the Ohio governor is opposed to such employment.

A similar technique is being developed in the field of international affairs though it is, as yet, in an early stage. Bricker presented the straw man of "central sovereign world state," which he proceeded to attack with great gusto, while expressing himself for international cooperation.

Since no responsible authorities have proposed such a "world state," one wonders whether he is so excited about it because under cover of fighting against it, every specific step toward world cooperation can be attacked.

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ConsumerRally at Harlem Church

Harlem and Washington Heights consumers will rally in the Abyssinian Baptist Church next Thursday evening to hear reports from representatives of organizations who met recently in Washington with the Congressional Committee to Protect Consumers.

The rally is sponsored by the newly formed Harlem-Washington Heights Consumers Council, the the Peoples Committee and the National Negro Congress, and the New York City Consumers Council.

Speakers will include OPA administrator Daniel T. Wooley, New York rent director Louis H. Pink; Dr. Edward Raich, consumer education coordinator; Edward Strong executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Edward Lewis, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, and Eric Strong, educational director for the United Shoe Workers.

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Bethlehem Union Hits Anti-Semites

By Art Shields
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Anti-Semitism goes hand in hand with lay-offs in the big Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards at Quincy and Hingham near Boston, where 50,000 workers are building naval vessels under open shop conditions.

The Bethlehem yards, in fact, are big outlets for Christian Front propaganda.

Anti-Semitism oozes out of the columns of the "Hingham Independent," the company union paper.

Anti-Jewish literature is mysteriously distributed in the plants.

And anti-Jewish slogans are scrawled on the walls of scores of toilets and the bulkheads of warships under construction. Some of these slogans are merely viciously obscene. Others laud Hitler. **"Hitler was right in the way he treated the Jews,"** say the slogans.

Some Bethlehem foremen delight in abusing Jewish workers and blaming the war on their people.

They can't get away with such filth in the unionized yards, however.

A Bethlehem night "leader" or foreman found that out to his cost when he let loose a tirade against the Jews at the Atlantic and Simpson yards in East Boston.

FOAMS AGAINST JEWS

O'Hanley, the foreman, hates Jews. So one night early this month, says the workers, he began cursing two Jewish youths named Goldman and Myers. The boys hadn't broken any rules. In fact they had worked several hours overtime. when O'Hanley cried out: "Here comes another Jew!"

Men said that they have seldom heard such filthy language as came out of the foremen's mouth in the following minutes.

Among other things the foreman said that "we" are fighting "your war."

Superintendent Theodore Andrews wanted the union to forget it, when Fred Bradley, business agent of the CIO shipbuilders' union, demanded the anti-Semite's dismissal. Said one man might be called a "dirty Irishman," another abused as a "Jew." The matter wasn't serious, he argued.

But the union's position is that no one dared be abused for national origin or religion, whether Irish or Jew.

And no one, said Bradley, dare talk like Hitler these days.

GOVERNOR ACTS

The company didn't deny the facts in the case when the boys were called before the day foreman

And the superintendent's representative, Mr. Delaney, admitted the issue was serious.

The union meanwhile had lodged its complaint in Governor Saltonstall's office. And there Mr. McGinley, the Governor's secretary, placed the case in the hands of Julius Warren, the head of the Massachusetts Department of Education, who is chairman of the committee on anti-Semitism, which the Governor set up after the recent Christian Front outrages.

Now the company offers to demote the Anti-Semite. But the union demands firing.

Anti-Semitic literature is sneaking into many strategic war centers, the Boston Anti-Defamation League reports.

MANY PLANTS POLLUTED

Such anti-war, anti-Jewish doggeral as "The First American" and the fake "Marine Hymn" are circulating in the Bethlehem plants, the Boston Navy Yard, the Watertown Arsenal, the Quonset Naval Base, the Traffic Control Division of the Boston Army Base and other centers, the League finds.

But the Christian Fronters drive at Bethlehem's big plant at Hingham is the worst.

Here several thousand Jewish workers are aiding naval production with nearly 20,000 other men and women. And the Bethlehem stooges are using the Fronters' hate propaganda on the eve of an expected Labor Board election for the purpose of splitting the workers if they can.

Bethlehem Steel Co. cannot escape responsibility for this anti-Jewish propaganda.

No, not while the "Hingham Independent," the company union paper, harps again and again on the Jewish names of several shop stewards of the CIO organization.

The company union continually implies that the CIO is a "Jewish" organization.

CHRISTIAN FRONT

In its Nov. 26th issue, for instance, the "Independent" jibes at what it calls the "Dorchester clique," a Christian Front term for the Jewish people in Boston.

The "Independent's" columnist in this issue talks of someone "getting fed up with the Dorchester clique that is plotting to take control of our outfit."

That's sinister stuff. For the term "Dorchester clique" was used by Boston Fronters who incited the mobbing of Jewish people in Dorchester, a section of Boston, last fall.

Such talk in the yards can lead to mob action unless it's restrained.

Fortunately the CIO shop stewards are alert to the danger.

"Our men warn the workers every day what such fascist talk means," said James Marino, CIO shipbuilding organizer, who is stationed at Hingham.

And at the same time the stewards are building the union. The fight against anti-Semitism is a fight for the union.

Art Shields tomorrow will contrast Bethlehem's dishonest bonus system with a genuine incentive plan at a Boston union shipyard.

Illinois CIO Urges FDR Run for Fourth Term

The 'Fighting 69th' After the Makin Battle

Taking it easy after destroying the Japanese on the Gilbert Island of Makin these members of the 165th Infantry—the famed "Fighting 69th"—show off some of the trophies they took from the enemy. The "souvenirs" Tokio flag and marine insignia, were captured at Butaritari Grove. Some of the soldiers hold beer bottles with Japanese labels. U. S. Signal Corps Photo.

Capital AFL Hints It'll Back President

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Indirect support for a fourth term for President Roosevelt is provided by the AFL Central Labor Union here.

Its official organ, the Trades Unionist, hits the attempts of certain newspapers and pressure groups to nominate every victorious general for President, and suggests that this is as part of an anti-Roosevelt campaign.

Says the editorial:

"Every time one of our generals wins a battle, some of our daily newspapers and pressure groups immediately urge that he be elected President. They don't even wait long enough to ask the General if he was in command when the battle resulted victoriously for our side, he is good enough to be Commander-in-Chief.

"While it is realized this is a form of hero worship not confined to any segment of our heterogeneous population, we sometimes wonder if it is not only dovetailed with a desire to get 'that man' out from their point of view, a will to grab anyone with a halo, even though temporary, and draft him as a candidate.

"Some things are happening just now that we don't like—from our point of view — but until a better man comes along we'll struggle along with FDR."

Convention Hails Tehran Decisions

CHICAGO, Dec. 12. — With 300 wildly-cheering delegates representing 270,000 organized workers, rising in a spontaneous ovation, the Illinois Industrial Union Council Convention yesterday unanimously urged President Roosevelt to be a candidate for a 4th term.

The cheering delegates rose to their feet as Ernest DeMaio, U. E. Vice-President, finished the reading of the resolution. Council President Samuel Levin, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, declared that he would accept the ovation as a "collective second," to the motion to adopt the resolution.

The convention vigorously attacked the Chicago Tribune, midwest organ of the McCormick-Patterson newspaper axis, which recently launched a campaign against workers in war plants here.

The no-strike pledge of labor, "without qualification or condition," was unanimously reaffirmed.

Declaring that "the record of the 78th Congress has brought sharply home to labor the result of its political apathy in 1942," another unanimous resolution supported the political action campaign of the CIO.

BACKS FOURTH TERM

"As our Commander - in - Chief," the resolution on President Roosevelt declared, "he has been one of the principal architects of the United Nations, establishing the coalition of the freedom loving peoples of the world, which is the foundation for victory in the war and a secure and lasting peace. Only to the extent that we unite behind him, can we hope to realize our program and his for total victory.

"The year 1944 will be one of great decision. The heavy responsibilities whose proper discharge will determine the future of the nation for many years can be entrusted only to a man whose attachment to the people and to a people's program has been tried, tested, and found true."

"Our primary task," the resolution on political action asserted, "is to weld the unity of all workers, farmers, and other progressives behind candidates, regardless of party affiliations, who are committed to a policy of total victory and who will fully support the measures necessary to achieve it, and to lay the basis for a secure, peaceful and abundant post-war world."

In recent issues the Tribune accused war workers of laziness and sabotage, and asserted that they were stooges of "Communist union leadership."

REJECT RED-BAITING

Convention delegates vigorously rejected the red baiting of the Tribune, and cheered former Congressman John T. Bernard, now organizing for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, when he declared that red-baiting was the most important propaganda weapon of fascism and must be denounced by all labor.

The end of the Little Steel formula and support of the wage policy of the CIO was demanded in another unanimous resolution.

Ferdinand Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Maritime Union, outstanding Negro Labor leader, addressed the Convention and urged complete unity of all Americans, "whether white or black, Jew or gentile" behind President Roosevelt.

Other resolutions urged the passage of the anti-poll tax bill, and supported the CIO War Relief Committee.

Mayor Edward E. Kelly keynoted the support of the Tehran and Cairo conferences and national unity behind President Roosevelt for energetic prosecution of the war.

The Mayor blasted critics of the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill conferences in his vigorous appeal for the most complete unity behind the Commander-in-Chief.

A round table of a Catholic priest, a Protestant minister and a rabbi, led by Dr. Yard of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, highlighted the afternoon session.

Father Cantwell elicted cheers from the gathering when he said that the "CIO has done more than any other organization in America to eliminate race prejudice."

Md.-Capital CIO Defeats Lewisites

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 12. — Rounding out three days of progressive action on practically every issue that confronts labor, the Seventh Annual convention of the Maryland-District of Columbia CIO reelected President Ulisse De Dominicis and secretary-treasurer Sidney R. Katz.

The wind-up hours were hectic as a noisy opposition of Lewisites and red-baiters sought unsuccessfully to muster support for an opposition slate.

The defeated opponents were Joseph E. Craig of the Hagerstown Local of the United Automobile Workers and Nat Klein of Local 327, United Retail and Wholesale Employes, Baltimore, who ran respectively for president and secretary-treasurer.

Slanderous leaflets, directed especially against Katz and an effort to stampede the convention into a riot, were among the tactics of the opposition.

The opposition was also roundly defeated on election of 15 vice-presidents.

In addition to the convention's forthright stand in condemnation of John L. Lewis, denunciation of race discrimination, support of the President on the Tehran decisions and renewal of the no-strike pledge (already reported in Daily Worker) the convention voted:

Full support of President Roosevelt and called upon Congress to stop its "sniping" against him.

To greet the decision of Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis that Jim Crow be banned in baseball as a step towards admission of Negro players.

Support of the CIO's drive for wage adjustments to meet increased living costs.

For self-government in the District of Columbia.

For a post-war program and rehabilitation of servicemen.

For repeal of the Frey amendment protecting back-door contracts.

To call upon the President to halt deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges and thus open the way for him to become a citizen.

To urge locals to press for abolition of poll-taxes.

To endorse the Free-Italy American Labor Council.

For further steps to effect CIO-AFL unity.

Pass Soldier Vote, Cleveland CIO Says

By Sig Wenger

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12. — The Cleveland Industrial Union Council has vigorously condemned the action of the U. S. Senate in scuttling the Green-Lucas soldier vote bill and has demanded reconsideration of the measure.

President Richard E. Reisinger, UAW Regional Director, asked at the Council's last meeting, "What kind of democracy do our boys think they're fighting for when they see such disgraceful things happenings in Washington?" He made it clear that the Senate action was the work of a Southern Democrat-Northern Republican reactionary coalition directed against the Roosevelt administration.

Reisinger added that the war raised sharply the necessity of extending the right to vote to 18-year-olds, but pointed out that "the 18 Southern Democrats and 18 reactionary Northern Republicans under the leadership of the oil magnate, Pew, and Senator Byrd" are also preventing this democratic extension of the right of suffrage.

Delegate Peter Zvara, leading Hungarian-American labor leader and organizer for the MMSW, declared that the defeat of the Green-Lucas Bill, unless reserved, will be a betrayal, "not only of the soldiers, but of the whole American people."

Bedford Rally Adopts Program

(Continued from Page 1)

services for the servicemen of the Bedford-Stuyvesant community.

9. Elimination of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces and allied services.

10. Equal employment opportunities for all men and women regardless of race, creed or color.

The program called also for elimination of "all anti-minority propaganda and activities which divide our people and weaken our war effort," and policies "to promote national unity for aiding the winning of the war and the establishing of a just and lasting peace."

Among the speakers were Charles Berkley, chairman of the State Anti - Discrimination Committee; Mrs. Maude B. Richardson, a teacher who discussed consumer problems in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area; E. L. Cleveland, president of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council, gave a survey of housing conditions in this area for the past 30 years; and the Rev. James B. Adams, Negro Baptist minister, who appealed to Negro and white ministers to get together in inter-racial unity.

Mayor Presses For Subsidies

(Continued from Page 1)

flation, he said.

Although influenza is prevalent in the city, it has not reached alarming proportions, according to Health Commission reports, the Mayor announced. The important thing, if you feel ill, is to stay home, avoid crowds and be careful not to transmit infection.

Studies looking toward cost-of-living adjustments for city employes are continuing, Mayor LaGuardia said. Raises must come within available appropriations and on savings made since Nov. 15, with those on the payroll now, absorbing work due to loss of manpower.

Three departments have already completed a plan which he has tentatively approved and a fourth, not under his control, has "defiantly" refused to consider the plan. He didn't identify this department.

BEDFORD AID PLAN

An elaborate program of new schools and playgrounds for the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn is all prepared and can be put into operation as soon as the war ends, Mayor LaGuardia said.

Plans in preparation for over five years, contemplate improvements totaling $22,485,300, he said.

At the same time, the Mayor returned to the attack on the question of Realty Board-inspired charges that disproportionate unemployment relief is administered in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, where many Negro families live.

"This attack has been completely answered by a report of a survey made by the Department of Welfare and also a recheck of every single, solitary individual case in that section," he commented.

"The suggestion that any group of people of our city should have relief suspended or withheld is repulsive to the wish, the heart, and the soul of the people of this city.

"These people do not choose to be on relief. They would gladly change their health and their physical condition for the possibility, the opportunity and the ability to work at gainful employment."

Sforza Hits Army Use of King's Arms

NAPLES, Dec. 12 (UP).—Political implications involved in the first use of Italian troops against the Germans on the Fifth Army front at Mignano were described as "dangerous" today by Count Carlo Sforza, head of Republican groups in Italy.

"I'm the last one to want to criticize Italy's first efforts to fight on the side of democracy, but I think it's dangerous to emphasize the royalist side of these troops rather than their nationalist side," Sforza said.

"I hope that this collaboration with the Allies will continue and increase, but I hope also that these Italian soldiers will not be used as political instruments by the King to strengthen his hold on the Italian throne."

Sforza referred to the Royalist insignia—the coat of arms of the House of Savoy in the form of a white cross on a red shield bordered in blue—which each of the Italian soldiers in action at Mignano wore on the left breast of his uniform.

Sforza also was inclined to regard the activities of heir-apparent Prince Humbert in connection with the first Italian action on the Allied side as part of the Monarchists' efforts to further the cause of the House of Savoy.

Humbert inspected the troops before they went into battle, made a flight over the enemy lines and visited an observation post at the front during the action at Mignano.

Draft May Nip Occupational Deferments

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Serious thought is being given to a plan to delay drafting fathers as long as possible by withdrawing occupational deferments of men between eighteen and twenty-one, Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, told a closed meeting of the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

Only mandatory deferments, such as those of clergymen and essential farmers, would be recognized under such a set-up.

The draft will "dig into" the 3,400,000 4-F's to see how many of these can be taken into service, the general said.

If physical standards are relaxed, this will be a "fertile pool of additional manpower," he indicated.

General Hershey's testimony was given as the Office of War Information disclosed that to date at least 800,000 service men have been discharged 46,961 of them for medical causes, the rest for a variety of reasons, chiefly as over-age.

Total authority over the draft passed to General Hershey from Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, as a result of the father-draft bill signed by President Roosevelt.

Mead Speaks To Parley on Jewish Relief

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator James Mead, D., of New York urged yesterday that the United Nations give the Jewish people assurance of their security in post-war Europe and demanded that Zionist aspirations in Palestine be upheld on the basis of the Balfour Declaration.

Speaking before the American Ort Federation for the Rehabilitation of European Jews, Senator Mead confused the issue of relief for the Jews with the complicated problem of the Zionists in Palestine.

He also implied that the Moscow Declaration and the Tehran decisions somehow fail to include guarantees to the Jewish nationals of the occupied countries of Europe, saying "where we have specifically committed ourselves to other peoples, we have sought to answer the anguish of the Jews with glittering generalities."

"It is high time we gave the Jews of Europe some faith and hope in their post-war prospects," Mead said, as though the Moscow Declaration and the Tehran compact did not also apply to the Jewish people.

Ickes-UMW Pact Gets OK By Operators

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Negotiators representing about 65 per cent of the coal industry and the United Mine Workers have reached an agreement based on the Ickes-UMW wage pact. The settlement, which still is subject to approval by individual coal operators and the National War Labor Board is dependent on Office of Price Administration agreement for compensatory increases in coal prices, it was said.

The proposals, which like the Ickes-UMW master agreement call for a work-day of eight and three-quarter hours, including portal-to-portal travel time and a basic daily wage of $8.50, were sent to Secretary Ickes who said that a meeting would be held this Friday to execute the agreement.

Southern coal operators were not included in the operators' negotiating group.

Mr. Ickes said there had been a continuing decline in the country's soft coal supply, due to strikes and increased demand. He called for a bituminous production to or above 13,000,000 tons a week.

Chicago Labor to Hold Poll Parley

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Another step forward toward organizing joint labor political action in the Chicago area was taken today with the announcement of a conference in the Seventh Congressional district.

The conference will be held Friday night, Dec. 17, in Old Point Hall, 5105 West Grand Av.

Forty officials and representatives of trade unions, including the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions, are sponsoring the conference which also will make plans for joint action with community and civic organizations.

Party Education

Wartime Record of 'Communist': Victory

By Joseph Fields

Politics is a powerful instrument of struggle. The war which is itself the continuation of politics by military force, has by no means either displaced the political struggle. Coinciding and merging with the gigantic battles engaging massed armies, the political struggle continues to be waged in many-sided, complex and persistent forms. The accumulation of armaments, no matter how formidable, as Earl Browder warned repeatedly, is of itself futile unless guided by correct policy.

The Communist, our monthly magazine of political thought and opinion, has been proven a weapon of inestimable value in the great war of liberation. The approximately 17,000 readers who turn to it for guidance each month have not only been able to enhance their own personal service in the more vigorous prosecution of the war, but each has been able to make greater contributions in leadership by imparting to others that political clarity so essential for winning through to unconditional victory.

To sharpen our political weapons means to buttress the struggle against the enemy on all fronts—on the most far-flung battlefields, in the halls of Congress, in every war production factory, along every furrow growing corn and lettuce, in every school, nursery and home.

The past crucial year's issues of **The Communist** add up, to a truly impressive political contribution in the shaping of our country's course to victory within the framework of the United Nations. In the articles by outstanding Party leaders, our Party has been guided in its political mass work by thoroughly scientific analyses of every aspect of America's total war effort in all their global implications and manifestations. Every article has brought to bear in its approach to the problems of the war the living, all embracing science of **Marxism-Leninism** which takes into account the rich experience of history and of the struggles of the past, dialectically weighing all forces and relationships in terms of the goal of progressive mankind's war for a better world order and a rebirth of freedom and economic security.

Historic tasks loom ahead, following the Tehran Agreement. To cope with them effectively the readership of **The Communist** must be extended. Many Party members, active people holding leading positions in the labor movement and mass organizations, still offer excuses that they are "too busy" to read **The Communist** regularly. They "cannot find the time," they claim, to study its articles and editorials. But it is precisely in periods like the present, which call for the most intensive war activity and sharpened political struggle against Hitlerite forces at home, that the role of **theory, of corect policy,** becomes most vital. It is not difficult to imagine what a jump the level of our political work would take if **every** Party member read and discussed the splendid material on the Moscow Conference and the war perspectives flowing from it, on the lessons of the November elections looking toward 1944, and on labor's all-important role within the national unity, which appeared in the December issue of **The Communist!**

The Communist must not be regarded as an "inner-Party" organ Today more than ever it is necessary to pose theoretical problems boldly before the labor movement and among the win-the-war strata of the people. Theoretical questions are not and never have been an exclusive prerogative of our Party. On the contrary, theoretical problems can find effective solution only in the freest consultation and discussion with the broadest circles of labor and the people. In discussing the most complex political questions Browder has always addressed himself to the labor movement and the nation as a whole.

The test of the Party's strength is gauged not only by numerical statistics of membership, but by the degree to which it can **convince and activize the milions,** particularly in the working class which constitutes the backbone of our nation at war And **The Communist** is that political lever, that source of political leadership, which can aid us most effectively to achieve those objectives.

Newark Slavs Back Allied Talks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12. — The American Slav Congress of Greater Newark, representing 47 Slav organizations, has endorsed the Moscow Conference decisions, and has so notified President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Resolutions condemning anti-Semitism and discrimination against Negroes and supporting President Roosevelt's subsidy and stabilization program were also announced.

State AYD to Meet Dec. 19

Magistrate Anna M. Kross and Miss Josephine Timms, International Secretary-Treasurer of the American Communications Association will head the list of civic and labor leaders speaking at the first Empire State Conference of the American Youth for Democracy at the Hotel McAlpin, 34th Street and Broadway, Sunday, Dec. 19th, 2:00 to 5:30 P. M.

David Livingston, Acting President of the New York State Organizing Committee of the American Youth for Democracy, and vice-president of Local 65 United Wholesale and Warehouse Employes Union, said more than 300 delegates from community youth clubs, college groups and trade unions, together with interested individuals from up-state cities and New York City will participate in the Conference.

Murray Cites Steel Layoffs

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Pointing to lay-offs in the steel industry caused by a falling off of war orders, CIO president Philip Murray today urged removal of restrictions on the use of steel for civilian purposes.

In a letter to War Production Board chairman Donald Nelson written on behalf of the United Steel Workers, Murray said that removal of restrictions on the use of the steel was "urgent and necessary for the support of the home front."

As examples of the curtailment in steel production, Murray named the four plants of Republic Steel where open hearth furnaces are now idle, and the announcement by U S. Steel that operations at its Pencoyd steel plant near Philadelphia would close down January 1.

Have You Written Lately???

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Manhattan

TONIGHT is your only chance to see the wonderful African Dance Festival with Asadata Dafora, Pearl Primus and a company of 50 singers, dancers, drummers and musicians in a thrilling program of African festival songs, dances and music. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McLeod Bethune, guest speakers. At Carnegie Hall, at 8 P.M. Tickets $1.10-$3.30.

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPT. SERGEI N. KOURNAKOFF speaks Thursday, Dec. 16, at Commodore Hotel, 313 Broad St. Adm. 40c.

MANDOLIN CLASS FOR BEGINNERS, children, adults, opens Monday, Dec. 13 at 7 P.M. at 106 E. 14th St. (nr. Union Sq.), N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, non-profit organization. Instructions free to members. Weekly membership dues 35c. Matthew Kahan, instructor. Don't write for information. Come to the class.

RE-OPENING ON DEC. 17
Camp Beacon Hotel
Beacon, N. Y. Tel. Beacon 731
Rush reservations now for Christmas and New Years. Winter Sports—Orchestra—Entertainment — Relaxation — Ping-Pong — Ice Skating — Hikes — Games—Best Food
Holiday rates $35 weekly — $6 daily—Send Deposit

Buy more PENNIES and throw them into the SCRAP!

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
3 times	.05	.06
7 times	.03	.05

Phone ALgonquin 4-7954 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.
DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily, For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

113TH, 328 E. & 148 Suffolk St. 2 rooms, renovated, steam heat. $20.00.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Bronx)

SIMPSON ST., 923 (Apt. 62). Front room, couple, kitchen, elevator. Ask all week.

WORKER SPORTS

The LOW DOWN —

Basketball Back at Garden Tomorrow and It's Here to Stay

NAT LOW

Well, its about time, that's all we can say. After all, how long can you continue to write about everything but sports? . . .

In other words, basketball is here again, and thank Ned Irish and Nat Holman and Joe Lapchick and Hy Gotkin and Eddie Younger and all the other boys who are going to make a sports writer's life a bit easier in these very, very doggish days.

The first double header of the Garden season is but a few hours away. Tomorrow night that familiar old yellow pine floor will be laid out on the Garden and there'll be a big crowd on hand and there'll be passes and rebounds and pivots and fast breaks and everything else that has made basketball the single biggest sports in our country—both from players participation and spectator point of view.

• • •

This may not be the most exciting basketball season the country has seen—but its basketball nonetheless and that, in the long run, is the important thing.

The court game, which grew out of the slums of Brooklyn and the sidewalks of old New York, is now the most widely played game in the history of our country. The AAU recently published some figures on the number of people playing the game and it runs into the hundreds of thousands . . . Millions watch it in every little town in the land.

In the midwest, basketball has even outdrawn football and out on the coast there have been 10 and 15,000 crowds to witness college games.

• • •

On Its Own Now

Traditions die hard—especially in the commercial press. For years the papers in New York treated basketball as some sort of a freak, an imposter which was trying to compete with the big league sports such as baseball, football, hockey and boxing.

Even after the game had broken all attendance records in the Garden, the sports sections of the local papers treated it with scant notice—relegating it to small stories under big spreads about the Rangers and such other things.

This attitude of the local papers—of which the Daily Worker has been the sole exception—is not difficult to understand. For one thing, basketball is the direct product of the slums. In fact the game's first great stars came from a little section of Brooklyn known as Brownsville, whose citizens are mostly Jewish.

That the game should have its start in this community is perfectly logical. Basketball requires very little equipment—only a ball and couple of hoops. The kids in Brownsville got the hoops easily—from barrels—but the ball was a slightly more difficult proposition. Tying the hoops around a lamp post, of which there are many, the kids then went to work, oblivious of the cars speeding around them.

• • •

It Catches On

But the game was bound to catch on. Outside of hockey, which is played on ice skates, it is the fastest game in the country, with speed its very essence.

Soon its popularity spread. In the middle west it became THE thing with every college, high school and prep school fielding teams. Games and dances on Saturday night became the center of a town's athletic and social life.

In a few years, by the middle and late thirties, it had already established itself firmly as an important thing in American life. Then came the enterprising sports writer, Ned Irish, who brought the first college game into the famed Garden. Success was immediate and the crowds continued to pile in every night the boys took over.

Last year the overwhelming majority of double headers at the Garden were sellouts with thousands turned away. Reports from Irish's office this week state that every single box and arena seat for the entire season have already been sold, which points to the most successful season in all its short but sensational career.

• • •

So there it is. Tomorrow LIU and CCNY, the two major powers of the court for the past ten years, open against Oklahoma and Brigham Young. Gone are most of the stars who thrilled last year's crowds. In fact only seven men remain from all the city's teams . . . Fordham and Manhattan have dropped basketball for the duration altogether, but despite all these things it will still set the pulse tingling when the centers face each other for the tap to start the game.

As for us—we'll have something to write about other than winds and hats and stuff . . . We hope.

Giants Smack Redskins 2nd In Row, 31-7

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. (UP). — The New York Giants decisively defeated the Washington Redskins, 31 to 7 today before a capacity crowd of 35,650 fans and tied the Redskins for leadership of the Eastern Division in the National Professional Football League.

The Giants and Redskins will meet in New York Dec. 19 for the third consecutive Sunday to decide which team will play the Chicago Bears, Western Division champions, for the league title.

Pro football Commissioner Elmer Layden flipped a coin before today's game to decide where next Sunday's game, if necessary, would be played and the Giants won the toss.

After defeating the Redskins 14 to 10 last Sunday in New York, the Giants spotted their rivals a 7 to 0 lead in the second period today then ran roughshod over them for the remainder of the game.

After a scoreless first period the Redskins went 51 yards for a touchdown in three plays early in the second. Baugh passed to Bob Seymour for 31 yards, Andy Farkas lost 8 yards and then Baugh passed to Joe Aguirre on the goal line for a touchdown. Bob Masterson kicked the extra point.

Frank Cope blocked Baugh's punt two minutes later on the Red's 20 and Steve Pritko recovered in the end zone for a touchdown. Ward Cuff kicked the point from placement to tie the score.

Later in the second period Emery Nix, passing from the Giants' 44, connected with Frank Liebel on the Red's 25 and Liebel raced for the score. Cuff again kicked the point and from then on it was only a question of how big a score the Giants would roll up.

With rookie Bill Paschal and veteran Cuff leading the parade the Giants scored with two more touchdowns and a field goal in the second half.

Starting from their own 49 early in the third period, the Giants marched straight to their touchdown, with Cuff carrying the ball the final 20 yards and kicking the extra point.

Cuff booted his field goal from the 25 yard line near the end of the third period to boost the score to 24 to 7. The final Giant touchdown came in the fourth period when Nix passed from the Washington 31 to Will Walls who went over from the three. Cuff added the point from placement.

The outcome left Washington and New York each with a record of six victories, three defeats and one tie for the season. The Redskins, needing only a tie to win the eastern division title, lost to the Steagles and twice to the Giants on successive Sundays.

Baugh clicked only spasmodically with his passes. Three times rookie Dave Brown stopped Redskin drives by intecepting them.

The Redskins made 60 yards rushing to the Giants 191.

Baugh and George Cafego attempted 30 passes, completing 18 for a total gain of 256 yards, while the Giants completed 4 out of 7 passes for 99 yards. Ten of the Giants 11 first downs came on rushing.

Majors Have Lost 43 Stars To Army Since World Series

By Carl Lundquist

(By United Press Staff Correspondent)

Forty-three major league players, including at least a dozen described as "irreplacable" under present manpower stringencies, have gone into military service since the close of the baseball season and many more are slated to go soon, a poll of clubs indicated yesterday.

Among top players in both leagues who have donned uniforms and who achieved the following 1943 records are:

Luke Appling, Chicago White Sox infielder and American League batting champion with an average of .328.

Dick Wakefield, Detroit outfielder, who led American League in hits with 200 and in doubles with 37. He also won wide acclaim as top rookie outfielder of the year.

Mickey Witek, New York Giant infielder, who led the National League in singles with 173.

Hiram Bithorn, Chicago Cubs pitcher, who topped both circuits in shutouts with seven.

Harry Walker, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder who had the league's longest consecutive hitting streak, 29 games.

The St. Louis Cardinals, who already have lost five key men, are hardest hit and if Morton Cooper, the National League's leading pitcher passes his induction physical exam today, their chances for repeating as pennant winners will be remote.

Cincinnati, which finished second to the Cardinals, also has lost five men but none has seen regular service with the Reds. The New York Giants lost four men, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Chicago Cubs have given up three men each, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia two each, while only the Boston Braves have not lost any talent as yet.

In the American League Cleveland leads with four men with the colors. Detroit, St. Louis and Philadelphia are next with three each, New York, Chicago and Washington have lost two each, while Boston has not had a man taken.

In addition to players who have been drafted or have enlisted, are a number of other players who have accepted war plant or farm jobs during the off-season and will be reluctant to leave them and face reclassification by their draft boards from essential to non-essential.

Broken down by clubs, the players now in military service and those most likely to be called by spring include:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis Cardinals — Catcher Walker Cooper, the team's second ranking batter with an average of .319 and generally regarded as top receiver in the circuit; Harry Walker, one of best defensive outfielders in majors and a .295 hitter, third best on club; Murry Dickson and Alpha Brazle, pitchers who each won eight and lost two in 1943; Lou Klein infielder, who hit .285. Morton Cooper, who won 21 and lost eight only probable inductee.

Cincinnati Reds — Lonnie Frey, second baseman, and John Vandermeer, National League strikeout king who whiffed 174 batters and won 15 games both undergoing physical examinations now. Four players from Syracuse, Hank Saur, Dick West, Millard Howell, and Mike Schultz and a semi-pro pitcher, Wilson Francis, only ones actually called.

New York Giants — Infielders Witek and Sid Gordon, a .251 hitter who made nine homers, 11 triples and nine doubles; and Ken Trinkle and Hugh East, both rookie pitchers already in. No others imminent.

Brooklyn Dodgers—Veteran pitcher Kirby Higbe, who won 13 and lost 10, and rookie pitcher Rex Barney and infielder Alex Campani only ones called. Two rookies likely to be inducted soon, no regulars.

Chicago Cubs—Three players, Bithorn, Mezell Platt, outfielder and Alban Glossop, infielder called with no others imminent.

Pittsburgh Pirates—Infielder Elbie Fletcher, a .283 hitter who made 39 extra base hits, and Bill Brandt, promising pitcher who won four and lost one. No others to go soon.

Philadelphia Phils—Merrill May, infielder and team's second ranking hitter with .284 average only key player called. George Joseph, rookie pitcher, also in.

Boston Braves—None called but draft of Catcher Clyde Klutz and infielder John McCarthy expected soon.

BOOK REVIEW

"Why Women Cry or Wenches With Wrenches"

"WHY WOMEN CRY OR WENCHES WITH WRENCHES," by Elizabeth Hawes ($2.50). Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc.

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

THE alliterative title of this book is like one of the silly little hats that women wear nowadays—no indication of the brainpower beneath it. Don't let it deceive you. It's a good book—progressive, sincere, and very entertaining. Was it Confucius who said: "Dullness is no sign of wisdom"? A lot more people are likely to read this book than would a learned treatise. Before the war the author was "Hawes, Inc.—designer of fabulously expensive clothes for rich women." Lately she worked in a New Jersey war plant. Between times she was an indefatigable volunteer worker on a child care committee. The way women are treated makes her so darned mad she could cry. Hence the title. So do we all, sisters! I guess it's a good outlet. But it's better to fight than to cry and doughty little Miss Hawes, weight 98 lbs.—does that, too.

The author is plain-spoken. She uses strong words, which gave me many a chuckle. I read it at one sitting—till 3 A.M. The language is different but the ideas are the same as those of Mary Anderson, Eleanor Roosevelt, Susan B. Anthony II, Mother Bloor, and myself. (And that doesn't make the author a Communist, of which the Paterson UAW organizer, Jim, accused her when she handed him the UE pamphlet on organizing women.) The old English term "wench" may gag you. But the dictionary says it is a term of playful depreciation of women, as damsel, servant, rustic—or a female short of her full growth; belong to a twilight zone of citizenship—"Women, Negroes, and National Minority Groups"—so classified by government agencies. Their common denominator is deprivation of equal rights—to training, jobs, pay, advancement, and sometimes union membership.

Men Should Learn By Experience

Her categories are startling—Contented Cows; She Wolves; Rich Bitches; Ladies; Gentlewomen; Club Women; Equal-Righters; Women workers, and the Common Woman (counterpart of Wallace's common man—inheritors of the coming century, we hope). The "R.B.'s" are the ones "who would invite Hitler over here if he'd guarantee their having servants forever." The "contented cow" is a mythical female who is perfectly happy with the archaic methods of a housewife. Many men cannot understand why women hate housework. She says OK—let them take over the dishes and diapers. A machine shop is fun because you work with others; it's creative—you see results, and you get paid.

The author is for common men and women being equal and working together for the abolition of domestic drudgery, for nursery schools, for after-school programs, for communal kitchens with hot meals for war-workers and their families. She's for women coming of age—out of the home to work in industry, organize in unions and act together politically. She's for modern housing projects with space, light, air, and conveniences. She tells the same sad story as Miss Anthony, of government agencies squabbling over who should get the funds for child care; and states and cities battling over who will control federal funds if they ever get them. She describes this with justifiable bitterness as a "political football of children's needs." She asserts correctly, we'll get child care "when the demand is made by enough people in a loud enough voice.'

Worked on the Production Line

Her experiences as a night worker in the Wright plant, snatching sleep between shopping, getting her child from school, feeding him—are typical of millions of American women today who do ever more than she did. The actual job at the plant is no problem—it is the outside jobs that wear them down. She was lucky to have a woman friend living with her. In last Monday's paper there was a horrible story of two children of war worker parents burnt to death at North Tarrytown, N. Y.—a story we see too oft repeated. Mothers' hearts are torn with anxiety over their children. Wages, cost of living, working clothes for women, unnecessary scrap, team work, good and bad attitudes towards Negro workers, prudishness of management, the struggles to get a union, how labor-management committees can help—are all described in Miss Hawes book. There's a hilariously funny tale about masculine resentment against a woman carrying a tool box. And a tragic one of a white soldier fighting with a Negro woman worker in a bus, and nearly starting a race riot. You'll know women war workers better after reading this book—written by one who liked her fellow-women. You'll like her too—and hope she'll write some more soon.

ELIZABETH HAWES

Literary Lookout

Some Book Suggestions For Christmas Gifts

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

EVERY year, along toward holiday time, it is customary for certain newspapers and magazines to run special Christmas Book supplements, by way of enabling their readers to make a choice of gift volumes. It occurs to this reporter that it might not be a bad idea for us to follow their example and compile a list of our own, with a view to those books which, while not always perfect by any means, are nonetheless pertinent to the great world struggle of today and are distinctly on the better side.

A number of readers have from time to time written in, requesting such a list, and this is as good an opportunity as any. It is only to be regretted that the list comes too late to be of help to you in selecting books for the boys overseas.

Anyway, here goes, with no particular order or classification:

Howard Fast's "Citizen Tom Paine."
Wendell Willkie's "One World."
Agnes Smedley's "Battle Hymn of China."
Louis Adamic's "My Native Land."
Rackham Holt's "George Washington Carver."
Henry Seidel Canby's "Walt Whitman."
John Roy Carlson's "Under Cover."
Allan Chase's "Falange."
Stephen Vincent Benet's "Western Star" (poem-fragment).
Roi Ottley's "New World A-Coming."
Sholem Asch's "The Apostle."
Eve Curie's "Journey Among the Warriors."
Capt. Ted W. Lawson's "Thirty Seconds over Tokio."
Capt. Ralph Ingersoll's "The Battle Is the Pay-Off."
Ernie Pyle's "Here Is Your War."
Lieut. John Mason Brown's "To All Hands."
Walter Lippmann's "U.S. Foreign Policy."
"The Night of the Summer Solstice and Other Stories of the Russian War," edited by Mark Van Doren.
"A Soldier's Christmas Reader," edited by George Macy.
Hendrick Willem Van Loon's "The Life and Times of Simon Bolivar."
Ilya Ehrenburg's "The Fall of Paris." (novel)
Vladimir Pozner's "First Harvest." (novel)
Ben Field's "The Outside Leaf." (novel)
Clifford Ruthaven Offord's "The White Face." (novel)
Thomas Bell's "Till I Come Back to You." (novel)
Norman Rosten's "The Fourth Decade." (poems)
Vincent Ferrini's "Injunction." (poems)
"Twelve Latin American Poets," edited by H. R. Hays.

And above all, don't forget:

Hewlett Johnson's **The Secret of Soviet Strength.**

These are but a few titles that occur to me, jotted down, as I have said, more or less at random. After all, we do have quite a number of good books this Christmas. More than we may think sometimes, in our pessimistic moods. What additions have you to suggest?

Remember, always, that it's a case of "Let the reader beware." Daily Worker readers, I should think, ought to be able to take care of themselves.

Radio

Radio Highlights

MONDAY

8:30-8 P.M., WQXR—Eddy Brown conducts:
Scenes pittoresques ..... Massenet
Donkey and Driver ..... Leonard
Fortune Teller (excerpts) ..... Herbert
7:30-8 P.M., WOR—It Pays to Be Ignorant, with Tom Howard, George Shelton, Harry McNaughton, Lulu McConnell.
8-8:30 P.M., WEAF—Cavalcade of America: Play, "Check Your Heart at Home," with Shirley Booth.
8-8:30 P.M., WABC—Vox Pop Interviews, with Parks Johnson, Warren Hull.
8:30-9 P.M., WEAF—Richard Crooks, tenor; orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow:
El Relicario ..... Padilla
For You Alone ..... Geehl
You and the Night and the Music ..... Schwartz
Plaisir d'Amour ..... Martinni
Emperor Waltz ..... Strauss
Dedication ..... Franz
Santa Claus Is Coming to Town ..... Coots
Christmas Bells ..... Sevitzky
8:30-9 P.M., WOR—Sherlock Holmes: Play with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce; "Adventure of the Jumping Jack."
9-9:30 P.M., WEAF—Marian Anderson, contralto, and the Voorhees Orchestra:
Evening Song ..... Griffes
Ev'ry Time I Feel de Spirit ..... Spiritual
Caprice Viennois ..... Kreisler
He Shall Feed His Flock ..... Mandel
Intermezzo, L'Amico Fritz ..... Mascagni
Plus grand dans son obscurite, Queen of Sheba ..... Gounod
9-10 P.M., WABC—Radio Theatre: "Five Graves to Cairo," with Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter.
9-9:30 P.M., WNYC—Music League Concert by Ruth Freeman, flutist; Jean Carlton, Soprano, and Sarah Paeff, pianist:
Sonata ..... Marcello
Nocturne ..... Berere
Allegretto ..... Godard
La Flute enchantee; Vocalise ..... Ravel
Memory ..... Gans
Little Shepherd's Song ..... Watts
L'Amero ..... Mozart
Gypsy and the Bird ..... Benedict
9:30-10 P.M., WEAF—Doctor I. Q., Quiz, with Jimmy McClain.
10-10:30 P.M., WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano; Reinhold Schmidt, Basso, and Others; Percy Faith conducts:
Yankee Doodle Girl ..... Willson
Tales of the Vienna Woods ..... Strauss
The Night Was Made for Love ..... Kern
I'll Be Home for Christmas ..... Kent
Capteliito de Alell ..... Hernandes
The Rosary ..... Nevin
Roberia Medley ..... Kern
10-10:30 P.M., WABC—Screen Guild Play: "Holy Matrimony," with Frank Morgan and Fay Bainter.
10:15-10:30 P.M., WOR—Premiere: "Education for Freedom," Mark Van Doren

Historic Allied Meetings Highlighted In RKO Pathe News

The recent meeting of the state leaders of the United States, Great Britain and China at Cairo and Tehran highlights the latest issue of RKO Pathe News. Allied leaders Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek together with staff officers map plans that spell the doom of Japan and the Nazis. In New Guinea, Gary Cooper, popular American film star together with screen actress Phyllis Brooks entertain patients at a locally based U. S. hospital. Back on the home front the New York Giants professional football club defeats the Washington Redskins 14 to 10, thereby remaining in the race for the league championship.

Irving Theatre Shows Double Bill

American movie audiences who were stirred by March of Time's sensational short subject, "One Day of War," will have an opportunity to see the full-length uncut documentary from which the release was made of the "Day After Day" at the Irving Place Theatre.

MARGARET SULLAVAN

THEATRE NEWS

'Storm Operation' to Open at the Belasco Dec. 27

The Playwrights' Company will present "Storm Operation," Maxwell Anderson's 25th play in his twenty years as a dramatist, on Monday evening, December 27, at the Belasco Theatre, with Myron McCormick, Gertrude Musgrove and Bramwell Fletcher in the three leading roles.

"Storm Operation" was written as a result of Mr. Anderson's visit, last spring and summer, to the North African battle fronts, where he was an accredited foreign correspondent. The play is said to be a dramatic report on the way in which the average men and women in the Anglo-French-American forces collaborated to bring about the first important victory in the west.

Other important roles in "Storm Operation" will be undertaken by Cy Howard, Michael Ames, Dorothea Freed, Sara Anderson, Walter Kohler, Charles Ellis and Bertram Tanswell. Rusty Lane, who directed Maxwell Anderson's London production of "The Eve of St. Mark," will stage the play in settings designed by Howard Bay and lighted by Moe Hack.

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The Theatre Guild announces that Louis Calhern and J. Edward Bromberg have been signed for important roles in its forthcoming production of the Franz Werfel play, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel." They will join the cast which already includes Annabella, making her Broadway stage debut. Arrangements were concluded with both actors by Lawrence Langner in Hollywood, where both Calhern and Bromberg have been busy with major film assignments.

"Jacobowski and the Colonel," adopted for the American stage by Clifford Odets, will be presented by The Theater Guild in association with Jack H. Skirball. Elia Kazan will stage the play.

THE STAGE

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
Howard LINDSAY Dorothy STICKNEY
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way at 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea. W. 44th Evgs. 8:30 Sharp
Cl. 6-5990. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
by
MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp!
Perf. Nightly incl. Sunday (No Perf. Mon.)
Matinees this week — WED. & SAT.
44th ST. THEA., West of B'way. LA. 4-4357
SORRY, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

NEW PLAYS

"The Voice of the Turtle" At the Morosco Theatre

"THE VOICE OF THE TURTLE," John van Druten's comedy, starring Margaret Sullavan and Elliott Nugent, featuring Audrey Christie. Staged by Mr. van Druten, setting by Stewart Chaney. Presented by Alfred de Liagre, Jr., at the Morosco Theatre on Dec. 9, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

John van Druten is one of the most expert designers of romantic comedy hits. "The Voice of the Turtle," his latest, takes its place beside "Young Woodley," "There's Always a Juliet," and other such tales of youth in love. With Margaret Sullavan and Elliott Nugent in the leading roles, it is blessed with fine performances, and such a wealth of detailed staging that, despite its triviality, it fairly breathes with life.

In truth, however, it's the same old love story of 1943—only better. Miss Sullavan, who made so much of the stage-struck girl in "Stage Door" some years ago, is again an actress; and Mr. Nugent is—could you guess it?—an Army sergeant on week-end leave. Sally has a dead love affair on her hands; Bill is "stood up" by Sally's giddy friend Olive. And what happens is about what always happens in situations of this stencil—they fall in love.

But, since this is 1943, romance must have its share of repressions, hard-boiled renunciations of sentiment, and the open-work as against the old-style peekaboo attitude toward sex. Sally and Bill get around to it soon enough, with all sorts of byplay—in the vernacular of our war-harassed youth.

What gives "The Voice of the Turtle" its special appeal is the rich undertones in Mr. van Druten's writing. Sally becomes a believable young woman—Bill, who faces the war with equanimity, is only superficially cynical. And Mr. van Druten, as director, has succeeded in making Sally and Bill act naturally. Indeed, the play, with Stewart Chaney's one-set parlor, bedroom and bath, is the last word in naturalism—gas stoves which light, champagne corks which pop, water that runs, and enough linens, silver to make the audience yearn to move right over the footlights and settle down.

Miss Sullavan's throaty voice, with its many registers, lends variety and charm to her long role. Mr. Nugent is just right, too—awkward, self-sufficient, and a restrained lover. Audrey Christie third of the cast, adds one more tough lady to her list.

"The Voice of the Turtle" is an enjoyable light evening in the theatre. But it contains one line which I dislike. Sally mentions the war, and speaks of happiness afterwards in days of freedom, but Bill shuts her up with the remark: "Don't ask a soldier what the war is about." So sensible and so swell a guy as Bill would certainly know. In other words, Mr. van Druten did not go quite far enough in his exploration of Bill's mind. If he had permitted his sergeant to know what the war is about, his play would have taken on that added cubit of stature which might have made it just about great.

The odd title, by the way, is a quotation from the Songs of Solomon: ". . . the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

MOTION PICTURES

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Wages and Inflation

GROWING pressure from back home is beginning to change the subsidy picture at Washington. But it should be emphasized that it is only beginning to do so.

The conference of more than 500 representatives of labor farmer, consumer, veteran and like organizations which met at the capital on call of the Congressional Committee for the Protection of Consumers, was evidence of this growing concern about subsidies. Rep. Thomas Scanlon who heads the congressional group, announced that plans are under way to mobilize the people behind subsidies. This is just what is needed.

To be sure, there are some signs that opponents of subsidies are giving way. Even such an opponent as Herald-Tribune columnist Mark Sullivan is talking of a modified subsidy. But we also observe an effort to look upon subsidies as an alternative to the current demands for wage adjustments.

This approach is as wrong as the theory that wage increases bring inflation. In the first place, labor is asking raises only to meet the rise in the cost of living above the "Little Steel" level. Had the "Little Steel" wage-price balance held through application of all elements of the President's stabilization program—price control, all-round rationing, democratic taxes, wage and income control—the present wage-price crisis would not face us. Subsidies are among the essential measures **to keep the balance after it has been restored through wage raises.**

What we have had was a shift of a great part of the nation's increased national income to the unprecedented profits and large incomes column. Wages raises would shift much of it back where it belongs, to wages. The contention of those who say that all this extra purchasing power would compete for the available goods and push up prices, does not hold in war economy. Rationing of essential products—and without such rationing the anti-inflation line cannot be held—**limits a person's purchasing regardless of the size of his pocketbook.**

The tragic picture today is that basic war workers are so limited by their pocketbook that they often cannot use up the rationing stamps available to them.

Rationing therefore must be extended, with strict policing against black market development. Only in that manner is every person—and in the first place every war worker—guaranteed minimum requirements. Workers in higher brackets would naturally tend to invest their surplus funds in government bonds. Proof that many are on a submarginal level is clearly shown in the steep rise in war bond redemptions.

The primary consideration as we view our economy is to insure that the rising production and military tide for the United Nations is maintained and accelerated. Secondly, that a stabilized economy is maintained to assure victory. The fight for subsidies and wage adjustments is fully in line with these obectives.

Strikes Are a Trap

CHARLES E. Wilson, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, sounded a timely warning to manufacturers when he saw the war program jeopardized from the "right"—too much concern among manufacturers with profits and desire for early reconversion and a post-war advantage.

This is fully in line with the thoughts of every patriotic American and working people in particular. The CIO and the bulk of the AFL have repeatedly sounded the same warning to the workers of the urgency of adjusting grievances without a strike, because winning of the war takes precedence over everything.

Advocates of strikes have been chiefly centered around John L. Lewis and, as we well know, this policy springs from his defeatist line. His policy dovetails perfectly into that of those employers who seek to provoke strikes, who want to arouse public anger, especially of the servicemen, against the labor movement. Those are the employers upon whom Wilson pointed a finger.

Unfortunately some workers are allowing themselves to be provoked, as in the Wright Aeronautical and several like stoppages. Complacency which the defeatists press in particular, is spreading, is undoubtedly a contributor to a light-mindedness on strikes in some quarters. This atmosphere is exploited by those who would undermine support for our Commander-in-Chief.

Thomas De Lorenzo, president of Brewster Local of the UAW, went as far as to call the President a dictator and to justify betrayal of the men on the battlefield, for what he calls "rights" at home. R. J. Thomas answering that, said he would sooner die of starvation than have a brother die for lack of arms. Meanwhile De Lorenzo's Trotzkyite pal Emil Mazey, organizes a "dues collection" picket line in Detroit which caused a stoppage at Briggs.

The De Lorenzos and Mazeys are no more spokesmen of labor than those singled out by Wilson speak for patriotic employers. They are harming labor's interest now and preudice its post-war prospects.

CIO President Philip Murray and Thomas are giving the constructive leadership that will win. The no-strike pledge must be upheld 100 per cent.

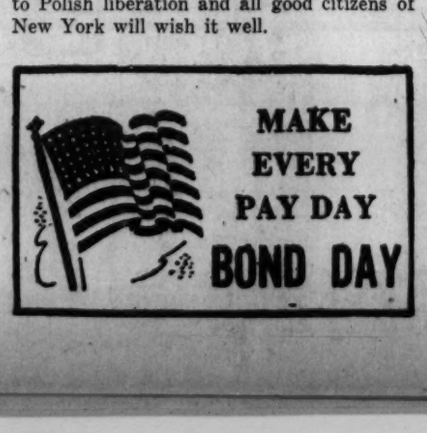
Polish Patriots

WE ARE glad to learn that patriotic Polish Americans are about to make a resounding reply to the disgraceful "Polish" fascist meeting which took place in New York recently. The name of Poland was used then to whip up impermissible ill-will against our brave, powerful Soviet ally.

Almost one month to a day after that shameful event, prominent Polish Americans will publicly discuss the value of friendly Soviet-Polish relations. They will do this on Sunday, Dec. 19, at a mass meeting at Town Hall in New York.

Such outstanding representatives of liberal Polish opinion as Father S. Orliemanski, Leo Krzycki of the American Slav Congress, Prof. Oscar Lange of the University of Chicago and Juljan Yuwim, Polish poet, will address this gathering.

Loyal Americans will be pleased at this meeting. They will congratulate the National Council on American Soviet Friendship for having arranged this means of expressing the sentiments of the real Poland. It will be a meeting of those dedicated to Polish liberation and all good citizens of New York will wish it well.



Declaration of Negro Voters Reveals Political Maturity

By James W. Ford

The joint statement on political action released by 20 Negro leaders of important organizations has already begun to provoke serious consideration in many circles. There are many facets to that declaration. Each one requires special consideration in order to get the full import of the document. In this article we deal with one of these facets, viz; how decisive will the Negro vote be in the 1944 elections. The New York Times tackled this question in its issue of Dec. 4.

The Times seems to doubt the effect of the Negro vote in 1944 and asks, can the "retreat of the Negroes" from the Democratic Party be stopped on the part of the Roosevelt Administration. "The answer might be Yes," says the Times, "if you believe in such things as 'voting blocs'," and, "no if you believe that such alleged blocs are themselves carried back and forth by the national tides and trends."

The "Declarations of Negro Voters" states: "The Negro knows that his voting strength in 17 or more states with 281 or more votes in the electoral college gives him the potential balance of power in any reasonable close national election and in many state and local elections."

What are the facts? By 1928 the Republican Party has begun to lose its hold on the Negro people, who began at that time to support the Democratic Party in increasing numbers. By 1932 the voting power and political maturity of the Negro people had grown tremendously, especially in industrial centers in the North. In the South they exercised little political power.

Nineteen thirty-two was the beginning of new times and new alignments for the Negro people.

The elections of that year found the Negro people in a maturing alliance with labor and progressive voters and they helped to give Roosevelt a smashing victory over the Hoover Republicans. The greatest economic crisis in the history of the country faced the Negro people.

NEGROES IN THE CIO

By 1936 the trade unions and especially the CIO had begun to understand the problems of Negro labor and to take serious interests in them. There was tremendous strength and power in this alliance mutually beneficial to labor and the Negro people. With the advent of the CIO, the organization of Negroes into trade unions took on a mass character, never before seen in the history of the country.

In the early days of the CIO campaign of organization, Philip Murray, now president of the CIO, at a meeting of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Pittsburgh, declared, that the CIO "was out to organize the Negro workers for their economic advancement, and that this movement had prospects of political emancipation for Negroes." Thus, the election campaign of 1936 brought about a closer alliance of the Negro people with labor in the political field.

FDR EXECUTIVE ORDER

The Negro people faced the 1936 election conscious of the reactionary role of the Republican Party. They declared that not only must they defeat the Landon - Liberty League forces, but they must secure an extension of democratic rights.

In the 1940 elections the political maturity of the Negro people, their organizational power and close alliance with labor and progressive forces had taken on a more solid character. The Republican Party was still the source of strength of reaction in the country. In 1936 it had fostered the Liberty League and the Black Legion and encouraged the Ku Klux Klan.

There is no doubt that under Roosevelt the Negro people have made great gains throughout these unprecedented years of great change and new alignments.

The President has acted in good faith in attempting to overcome discrimination. This can be seen in the President's Executive Order against discrimination in war industries and by the various bodies set up to combat discrimination. This pronouncement went a long way in meeting the demand for equality. The Negro people have historic testimnoy of this in the recent decision of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee against the railroads for discrimination in the employment of Negroes.

The Negro people understand the reactionary trends of the times by their coming in conflict with the chief enemies of Roosevelt and progress, namely, the Republican-anti-Roosevelt - Democratic bloc, and they are moving against these enemies, behind Roosevelt to win the war.

It is this political maturity of the Negro people that is indicative of their potential influence in the 1944 elections. This influence will be strengthened in proportion as they align themselves more solidly with the progressive political movement in the nation and in the first place with labor.

Their numerical voting strength in key industrial northern centers is an important vehicle for making their power effective in their own interest and in interest of the nation as a whole.

Letters From Our Readers

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Uphold the President

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the spring of 1942 I made a friendly wager with three Communists that there would be no second front by Thanksgiving of that year; and the wager was repeated in 1943!

There was no second front in 1942 and 1943 simply because the people of England the United States did not give sufficient support to the publicity avowed plans of the allies to open up such a front. Mr. Earl Browder is eminently correct in stressing the affirmative role that the people—especially the trade unions—must play in giving determined support to the correct policies of President Roosevelt.

Now we have the Tehran conference. But the people should help the administration to push over this program to attack Nazi Germany from "the West, South and the East."

We must not again permit our native enemies and obstructionists to hinder this Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill agreement at Tehran.

Therefore let us all—unions, civic organizations and churches—heed Mr. Browder's sound advice and express our sentiment with fighting determination to uphold the President.

NEGRO BUSINESSMAN.

The "Tehran Issue"

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The staff of the **Daily Worker** should be commended for the way it met with the challenge of the great historical meeting at Tehran. Tuesday's issue of the paper was a great job, one of the best in my memory, and I have been a reader of the paper for a good many years. I liked the front page, the series of photographs showing the landmarks in the growth of unity of the United Nations, and the editorials, particularly the leading one on the significance of the momentous meeting. BEN FIELD.

Ed. Note: Because Ben Field is a reknown novelist, we have broken our general rule not to print too many letters just complemanting us. This is one of a great number which we have received on "The Tehran Issue" of Tuesday, Dec. 7. Comment like this from time to time will help us to work out the format and character of the paper.

Applause for "A Masterpiece"

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

After having read Peter V. Cacchione's pamphlet "The Truth About Luigi Antonini," I have come to the conclusion that one does not necessarily have to be an intellectual genius to be able to write a masterpiece. One simply has to have true facts and compile these facts carefully and orderly. If I am wrong in my opinion, I apologize, and, in that case of course, Pete is a genius and his pamphlet is a masterpiece.

In any case, I highly recommend this pamphlet to any person who is interested in truth.

FANNY FOX.

Science?

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I should like to call your attention to an item which appeared in today's World-Telegram (Dec. 4). It quoted Dr. Roy W. Scott of Western Reserve School of Medicine, Cleveland, as saying that long life had become a danger. It read anyone who lived to a continued existence of time—people of 50 years of age—their care "may prove to heavy for our existing social structure," this doctor said.

BERNARD STANLEY.

On Jan. 13, 1924 a Paper Was Born--Now an American Tradition

By George Morris

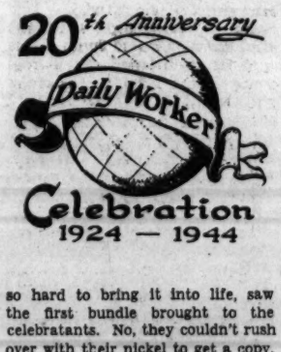
TODAY, thousands of progressive readers, take the Daily Worker as a matter of course. They become acquainted with the paper as easily as its takes to walk over to a newsstand and buy it. Heywood Broun, the famed columnist, wrote not long before his death that the **"Daily Worker has become part of the American tradition."**

Comparatively few people, however, know of the sacrifices, hard slow-going, painstaking work, that thousands of men and women had contributed towards making the paper "part of the American tradition," and to keep it alive despite ceaseless dangers.

There was no daily labor paper in the whole of America on Jan. 13, 1924 when the first issue rolled off the press. For two decades the paper continued to roll off and held the field as the only national daily expression of progress and labor.

It took months to collect the initial $100,000 for the paper. That was a very large sum for the weak movement of Communists and other militants of that time.

When, at long last a publication date was set, groups in many communities from coast to coast arranged celebrations to receive the first copy. The cheers were loud and hearty when those who worked



so hard to bring it into life, saw the first bundle brought to the celebratants. No, they couldn't rush over with their nickel to get a copy. Not yet. A large part of that first bundle was auctioned off. The first copy brought over $50. It took quite a while before copies went down to as little as a dollar that evening

IT DIDN'T MATTER

How they all stared at the columns of that first issue. The newsprint was very light, the cuts were blurred and the ink was rather pale, but it didn't matter. What mattered was that from that time on there was to be a daily coordinator, organizer, stimulator, educator and mirror of the progressive trends and movements of American life.

The very first issue of the Daily gave a fair sample of the contents that were to follow for 20 years. The big headline concerned the plans of General Charles G. Dawes and bankers in Germany that later proved so beneficial to those who opened the door to the Nazis. Another big issue was the fight for recognition of the Soviet Union.

Still other stories concerned the struggles of the progressive-led rank and file in various unions, with the spotlight chiefly on the convention of the United Mine Workers about to take place. One cartoon showed a miner in the ring with John L. Lewis. The fight isn't over yet

One front page story dealt with the struggle of farmers against monopolies. Among the articles in the magazine, William Z. Foster reviewed the issues before the mine convention, another entitled **"A bunch of live wires,"** by Earl Browder, described the growing movement of progressive unionists in various industries. The problem of Negroes was the subject of still another magazine piece. **"Separating the Chaff from the Wheat"** was the title of an article on farmers' problems by Alfred Knutson.

As some of us look back today, it is well to remember that every issue of the Daily is the essence of hard work, experience and tradition of America's fighting progressives. The paper has been an organ of struggle since that first issue. Ever since, it has held the unbounded hatred of reactionaries. But that is what forged it into the weapon that it is.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

THERE is something vast, terribly alive and overwhelmingly human about the people in such a Russian film as "We Will Come Back," which played recently at the Irving Place theatre.

Walt Whitman saw such democratic giants in our own Far West. These rugged old bearded grandfathers—strong, brave girls and snub-nosed farmboy heroes who make up the guerilla band in this film and fight back the Nazi armies are like Leatherstocking and Mark Twain.

It is interesting to contrast the stiff correctness and puppet-like rages of the sadistic German invaders, with this informality, with the huge laughers and sorrows, the human tenderness and fraternalism of the Russians.

This war is a battle of man against the beast; and without caricature the Russian directors of the film convey the full anti-human horror of fascism. Made in the first months of the invasion, greater than Chapayev, it demonstrates what inspired the great Russian people at the first shock of war and enabled them to beat back and destroy the robot hordes of "Aryan Invincibles."

What is art, anyway? Why does Hollywood still go on making pictures full of waxy, empty things, the vacuum actors and actorines, the tailor-made pretty boys and sawdust dolls with crepe eyelashes and bloated lips like boxing gloves?

Why? why? why? when, as the Russian films prove again and again, real people are so much more beautiful, convincing and fascinating?

• • •

THE best Russian films, including "We Will Come Back," are made by educated and conscious directors. But these Soviet intellectuals are close to the people.

They express a great people, and such expression makes for great art.

Their themes are folk themes. Stalin once offered as a definition of the new Soviet culture: "it is national in form—socialist in content."

But in the west, a class barrier had been erected to separate art from the people. It is breaking down, but too many snobs still believe with Gertrude Stein that only millionaires can appreciate art and the "mob" is art's enemy.

The old Chinese mandarins created an obscure snob literature like Gertrude's, but the modern Chinese democrats have overthrown it in favor of folk seech.

Recent researchers in Shakespeariana have been sniffing around the idea that the Bard of Avon was closer to the folk theatre than were his more sophisticated contemporaries. Their minds and their work were fashioned by the court and the university, but the "untutored" Shakespease took over familiar figures and themes of the old Miracle plays of the folk, and transmuted them into Hamlet, Othello, and other magical figures of his stage.

The folk is the source of all true art, all wisdom and social aspiration. Individuals pass on or degenerate into Nazis, Trotzkyites or Gertrude Steins. But the vast river of folk thought, sane, sunlit and deeply flowing, never ceases its mighty progress.

• • •

LAST week-end I was charmed by a performance in Yiddish of a small musical fantasy given by the Folk Theatre of the Workmen's Circle.

Directed by Jacob Rothbaum, from a score based on the wonderful folk operas of Abraham Goldfadden. the players are workers in the clothing shops and business stores of the city.

With true folk art they scamper and sing through the fantasies of "The Goldfadden Dream." It is material every Jewish son and daughter has heard his parents sing. It is folk stuff. For Yiddish art is folk art or it is nothing. Its greatest authors have been as close to their people as Bobbie Burns was to his own Scotch ploughboys. The Yiddish classics are written in intimate folk speech. Yiddish poets still write their verses not only for print but to be sung by the folk.

Beautiful Goldfadden — has more delicate and touching music been written than his? His songs are the solace of his scattered and persecuted people. The types he created, the Kuny Lemels, mireles, hotzmachs, the poor peddlers, unhappy maidens and hard kulaks, are as much a part of the Jewish soul as Don Quixote, Faust or Charlie Chaplin are in the whole world of man.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

DECEMBER 13, 1938

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court ruled today that the University of Missouri must admit Lloyd L. Gaines, St. Louis Negro, to its school of law until a satisfactory law school is established at Lincoln University.

LIMA—Peru delegates to the Eigth Pan-American Conference were asked tonight to approve a joint declaration sponsored by the United States, that the 21 American Republics will present a common front against foreign fascist armed aggregation or attempts to implant undemocratic systems in the Western Hemisphere.

Daily Worker

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